



1913.

Forty-Eighth
Annual Report

TO THE

Bath Urban Sanitary
Authority,

BY THE

Medical Officer of Health
and Inspectors.

FOREWORD—

“ Salus Populi Suprema Lex.”

BATH:

Printed by WM. E. KNIGHT, Crown Printing Works.

1914.

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BATH URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITY.

MAYOR :

Councillor PRESTON KING, M.D.

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES COMMITTEE.

CHAIRMAN :

Councillor C. H. LONG.

Aldermen W. F. GOULD, J. W. KNIGHT, J.P.

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J. W. CROOK	T. B. TIMMINS
C. H. HACKER	G. K. TURVEY
MISS HOPE	A. W. WILLS
G. J. LONG	A. E. WITHY, M.A.
R. J. H. SCOTT, F.R.C.S.	

SANITARY COMMITTEE.

Meeting every alternate Monday at 4.30 p.m.

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ALDERMEN :

B. JOHN, J.P., E. E. PHILLIPS, J.P., T. F. PLOWMAN, J.P.,
J. RUBIE, J.P.

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MIDWIVES ACT, 1902.

Chairman—Alderman J. RUBIE, J.P.

STATUTORY HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT.

Chairman—Councillor R. J. H. SCOTT, F.R.C.S.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Chairman—Councillor Miss H. A. HOPE.

STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health & Superintendent of Statutory Hospital.

WILLIAM HENRY SYMONS, M.D. (Brux.), D.P.H. (Oxon.),
L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., F.I.C.

Residence—39, Combe Park, Weston, Bath.

Telephone 39, Weston, Bath.

Medical Attendant of the Statutory Hospital.

OCTAVIUS A. G. COLLINS, B.A., B.C., (Camb.) M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Matron at the Statutory Hospital.

Miss MARY CROFTS, L.O.S. Certificate.

Health Visitor for the City.

Miss ELIZABETH AXTEN, C.M.B. Certificate.

Tuberculosis Nurse.

Miss F. C. GILLET, C.M.B. Certificate.

**Chief Inspector and Inspector of Nuisances, Inspector under Canal
Boats Act, Food and Drugs Act, Dairies, Cowsheds and
Milkshops Order, and Shop Hours Act.**

WALTER A. CRAVEN.

Cert. as Inspector of Nuisances and as Meat Inspector.

Residence—Kirkthorpe, St. Saviour's Road. Tel. 436, Bath.

Sanitary Inspector and Inspector of Tenement Houses.

WALTER T. BLAKE,

Certificate as Inspector of Nuisances.

Assistant Inspectors.

SILAS D. HAWKINS, HAROLD L. BURT, Cert. I.N.,

WILLIAM G. PYATT, Cert. I.N.

Clerks.

Chief Clerk, CHRIS. J. PRING. Junior Clerk, RALPH L. ISAACS.

Public Analyst and Gas Examiner.

JAMES WRIGHT GATEHOUSE, F.I.C., 36, Broad Street, Bath.

Health Office, Guildhall, Bath.
Statutory Hospital, Claverton Down.

Telephone 124, Bath
Telephone 198, Bath.

Summary of Statistics, 1913.

City and County Borough of Bath.

Health Resort and Chief Town of Somerset.

Situation—Latitude $51^{\circ} 23'$ N. ; Longitude $2^{\circ} 21'$ W.

Elevation—Varies from 50 feet above sea level on the lower banks of the Bath Avon to about 550 feet on the South and 750 on the North.

Mean Elevation—269 feet above sea level.

Geological Formation—Oolitic clays, limestones and sands.

Rainfall—Average of 45 years, 1866-1910, 30·49 inches annually.

Water—Constant service, Corporation Reservoirs.

Moderately hard, spring water.

Average amount, 22 gallons per head.

Sewage disposal almost exclusively by water carriage.

House refuse removed and cremated by the Sanitary Authority.

Area of the Borough—5,152 statute acres.

Population—1911 Census, 69,173 ; Estimated 1913, 69,944.

Density of Population—Per acre, 15 ; per inhabited house, 4·9 persons.

Number of Inhabited Houses—Census, 1911, 14,080.

Number of Occupied Houses—Rate-book, 1913, 14,916.

Assessable Value, October, 1913—£411,514.

Rateable Value, October, 1913—£415,213.

Rates—District Rate, 4/6 : Poor Rate, etc., 3/-, Total 7/6 per £1.

One Penny Poor Rate produces £1,570 ; 1d. District Rate £1,506

Total Nett Indebtedness, £693,331, per person £10 os. 5d.

Marriages Registered, 556, or 15·9 persons per 1,000 population.

Birth Rate—1913, 15·8 per 1,000.

Birth Rate per 1,000 Young Married Women, 152.

Crude Death Rate—1913, 13·4 ; Nett Death Rate, 13·1 per 1000.

Factor for correcting to standard death rate, 0·8648.

Corrected Death Rate, 11·37 per 1,000.

Comparative Mortality Figure, 849.

Death Rate from seven principal “zymotic diseases,” 0·70 per 1,000

Infantile Mortality—75 per 1,000 Births.

Deaths under 5 years of age, 146 ; or 2·0 per 1,000 of all ages.

Deaths between 5 and 60 years of age, 284 ; or 4·0 per 1,000.

Deaths over 60 years of age, 507 ; or 7·1 per 1,000 of all ages.

Deaths from Phthisis, 54, or 76 per 1,000 population.

**To His Worship the Mayor, and to the Aldermen
and Councillors of the City of Bath.**

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour of submitting to you the forty-eighth Annual Report on the Sanitary condition of Bath, counting from the first printed Report of a Medical Officer of Health, or the eighteenth counting only those I have made personally.

The total number of deaths registered in the extended City for the year 1913, was 958, and of these, 59 were deaths of persons brought into Bath for treatment. Information was received concerning the deaths of 38 persons belonging to Bath, but dying in other districts, making the nett number 937, giving a nett death-rate of 13·14 per 1,000 population. The factor for correcting the general death rate, based upon the Census of 1911, after the change of 9th November, 1911, is ·8648. The death-rate, corrected for age and sex constitution of the population is, therefore, 11·37, as compared with 11·16 for the preceding year. The death-rate for England and Wales was 13·4, for London 14·2, for the 96 Great Towns 14·7, for 145 Smaller Towns 13·0, and for Rural England 12·1 per 1,000 population.

There were 85 deaths of infants, giving an infantile mortality of 75 per 1,000 births, as compared with a mortality of 76 for the preceding year. Among infants born in wedlock, the infant mortality was 73 per 1,000 and among those classed as illegitimate 140 per 1,000. The infantile mortality in England and Wales was 109, in London 105, in the 96 Great Towns 117, in 145 Smaller Towns 112, and in Rural England 96 per 1,000 births.

The number of births registered during the year was 1,126. There were two male births transferred outward and one male inward, making the nett number of births for the City 1,125, giving a birth-rate of 15·8 per 1,000 population, compared with 16·7 of the previous year, thus showing a continued decrease. In the constituent districts the birth rates were as follows:—Twerton 18·6. Lyncombe and Widcombe 18·3, Weston 16·3, Walcot 14·4, and Bathwick 9·1 per 1,000.

The Registrar General supplies a list of "Transferable Deaths" of persons, who, having a fixed or usual residence in England or Wales, die in a district other than that in which they resided. During 1913 there were 59 non-residents registered in Bath, while 38 residents of Bath were registered in other districts. An endeavour has been made to ascertain the length of residence in Bath of all persons dying during the year and some information was obtained concerning 869 out of a total of 937 deaths. Of these, 302 were natives, 101 "had lived many years in Bath;" of the remaining 376, among those who died over 65 years of age the average length of residence was 22 years, of those who died between 45 and 65 years, the average was 14 years, between 15 and 45 the average was 8 years.

The census returns for the various age groups of the population of the City before and after the extension are given on page 9 and also the proportion of each group per 10,000 population, as compared with the returns of 1901. There is a considerable increase in the proportion of men between the ages of 25 and 75, and a decrease in the proportion of women between the ages of 15 and 30. We now have four females to three males instead of three females to two males. In the English population there are about eighteen females to seventeen males. The proportion of young children and old persons remain about the same. By applying the English death-rates for 1901-1910 to each group of the Bath population, the hypothetical number of deaths would have been 1,228, equivalent to an index death-rate of 17.75, which would be the same as 15.4 on the standard English population, giving the factor for correction as 0.8648. If the death-rates for 1906-10 had been used instead of those for 1901-10, the hypothetical number of deaths would be 1,182 and index rate 17.1.

Extra particulars concerning the population of the newly added area have been obtained by special arrangements, after the principal portion of this report was in print, but we have no details as to the number of persons living away from Bath claiming Twerton or Weston as their birthplace. Possibly some of these may have given their birthplace as Bath, others as in the Administrative County.

THE POPULATION.

The population of the extended City in 1911 was 69,173. It is estimated to be 69,944 for the middle of 1913, and this is the population used for calculating the death-rate in this report. In the Census returns, full particulars are given concerning the age and sex groups of the population and condition as to marriage for the City before and after extension, but as regards occupations, infirmities, birthplaces and houses let in tenements, the information relates to the City before extension. Particulars as to birthplaces were given more fully than in any previous census. The majority of County Boroughs gain on the balance of migration between them and the adjoining Administrative Counties, but Bath is an exception. Bath sent to the adjoining Counties 14,802 persons, receiving from the same Counties 12,792, showing a loss of 2,010. In the administrative County of Somerset, which then included Twerton and Weston, there were 9,110 persons who claimed Bath as their birthplace, while in Bath were 6,149 persons born in the Administrative County. There were 3,124 Bathonians living in Bristol and 1,348 Bristolians living in Bath. From other parts of Gloucestershire 1,570 came to Bath, while Bath gave Gloucestershire 910; Wiltshire people living in Bath, numbered 3,725, Bath people in Wiltshire 1,658. There were 5,198 Bathonians in the Administrative County of London and 2,011 Londoners in Bath. We have 155 males and 426 females from the British Colonies, 430 Scotch, 528 Irish and 244 Foreigners, 61 of these being Germans, 40 French, 28 Swiss and 25 from the United States of America.

Of the 50,721 persons enumerated as living in Bath, 11,616 males and 13,281 females were born in Bath, 56 per cent. of the male population and 44 per cent. of the female population were natives. In the whole of England and Wales, there were 60,934 persons said to have been born in Bath, 16,621 males and 19,416, females, or nearly 60 per cent. of each sex were living away from their native City, 55 per cent. of the males and 86 per cent. of the females being replaced by persons from other districts.

AGES OF PERSONS, MALES AND FEMALES, IN THE CITY OF BATH. CENSUS, 1911.

Males and Females at each Group of Ages, and per 10,000 of all ages, 1901 and 1911.

THE POPULATION, 1911.						PROPORTION PER 10,000 PERSONS.						
AGES.	MALES.		FEMALES.		PERSONS. Extended City.	MALES.		FEMALES.		PERSONS.		AGES.
	Old City.	Extd. City.	Old City.	Extd. City.		1901 (Old City)	1911 (Extd. City)	1901 (Old City)	1911 (Extd. City)	1901 (Old City)	1911 (Extd. City)	
Under 5 years.	1,885	2,819	1,937	2,878	5,697	413	408	411	416	824	824	Under 5 years
5 - 10	1,999	2,934	2,087	3,031	5,965	408	424	427	438	835	862	.. 5 - 10
10 - 15	2,117	3,147	2,108	3,023	6,170	450	455	464	437	914	892	.. 10 - 15
15 - 20	1,837	2,708	2,739	3,639	6,347	392	391	598	526	990	918	.. 15 - 20
20 - 25	1,611	2,241	2,865	3,749	5,990	343	324	628	542	971	866	.. 20 - 25
25 - 30	1,553	2,219	2,476	3,317	5,536	308	321	525	480	833	800	.. 25 - 30
30 - 35	1,542	2,133	2,254	3,027	5,160	282	308	439	438	721	746	.. 30 - 35
35 - 40	1,439	2,037	2,119	2,829	4,866	255	294	402	409	657	703	.. 35 - 40
40 - 45	1,314	1,835	1,888	2,535	4,370	229	265	363	366	592	632	.. 40 - 45
45 - 50	1,230	1,683	1,875	2,454	4,137	206	243	321	355	527	598	.. 45 - 50
50 - 55	1,021	1,372	1,684	2,157	3,529	189	198	316	312	505	510	.. 50 - 55
55 - 60	900	1,189	1,411	1,781	2,970	161	172	259	257	420	429	.. 55 - 60
60 - 65	773	991	1,334	1,650	2,641	140	143	256	239	396	382	.. 60 - 65
65 - 70	631	796	1,110	1,375	2,171	105	115	198	199	303	314	.. 65 - 70
70 - 75	456	581	955	1,158	1,739	79	84	154	167	233	251	.. 70 - 75
75 - 80	240	305	639	760	1,065	51	44	97	110	148	154	.. 75 - 80
80 - 85	136	164	313	376	540	24	24	57	54	81	78	.. 80 - 85
85 - 90	55	64	124	141	205	...	...	...	...	...	...	.. 85 - 90
90 - 95	9	10	43	53	63	11	11	24	29	35	40	.. 90 - 95
95 - 100	2	2	10	10	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	.. 95 - 100
All Ages	20,750	29,230	29,971	39,943	69,173	4,052	4,226	5,948	5,774			

OCCUPATIONS OF THE MALE POPULATION, CENSUS, 1911.

	Old City.	Added Area.
Male population over 10 years of age ..	16866	6611
Retired from business, living on own means, etc.	3440	1297
Engaged in occupations, as enumerated below	13426	5314
General or Local Government of the Country	447	121
Defence of the Country	130	28
Clergymen and Ministers	114	23
Church Officers, etc.	32	12
Barristers or Solicitors	70	10
Law Clerks	101	32
Physicians and Surgeons	70	13
Invalid attendants, etc.	49	5
Teachers	124	37
Literary and Scientific Men	64	15
Engineers and Surveyors	17	2
Artists and Musicians	245	62
Hotel Servants	43	—
Other Male Domestic Service	627	157
Commercial Occupations	792	260
Conveyance of Men or Goods	1796	894
Gardeners	364	244
Other forms of Agriculture	118	89
Working and Dealing in the Products of Mines and Quarries	180	81
Metals, Machines, etc.	961	509
Precious Metals, Instruments, etc.	237	55
House Building and other works of construction	1819	710
Wood, Furniture, Fittings, Decorations	592	362
Brick, Cement, Pottery and Glass	22	25
Chemicals, etc.	106	17
Skins, Leather, etc.	60	14
Prints, Books and Stationery	397	245
Textile Fabrics	219	121
Dress	701	305
Food, Tobacco and Drink	1428	406
Board, Lodging and Dealing in Spirituous Drinks	476	72
Gas, Water and Sanitary Service	146	116
Engine Drivers, etc.	47	66
General Labourers	524	152
Others	308	54

OCCUPATIONS OF THE FEMALE POPULATION, CENSUS, 1911.

	Old City.	Added Area.
Female population over 10 years of age ..	25947	8087
Retired from business, living on own means, etc. 15501 ..		5381
Engaged in occupations, as enumerated below 10446 ..		2706
General or Local Government of the Country 68 ..		8
Church Officers, etc. 25 ..		—
Law Clerks 4 ..		1
Physicians and Surgeons 1 ..		—
Midwives, Sick Nurses, Invalid attendants, etc. 418 ..		55
Teachers 388 ..		85
Literary, Scientific and Political .. 18 ..		2
Artists and Musicians 136 ..		14
Hotel Servants 494 ..		32
Other Domestic Indoor Servants .. 3824 ..		809
Other Services—Charwomen, Laundry Workers, etc. 1070 ..		283
Commercial Occupations 185 ..		66
Conveyance of Men or Goods 44 ..		9
Agriculture 6 ..		7
Working and Dealing in the Products of		
Mines and Quarries 11 ..		2
Metals, Machines, etc. 13 ..		2
Precious Metals, Instruments, etc. .. 20 ..		5
Wood, Furniture, Fittings, Decorations .. 71 ..		9
Brick, Cement, Pottery and Glass .. 9 ..		1
Chemicals, etc. 26 ..		3
Skins, Leather, etc. 17 ..		—
Paper, Prints, Books and Stationery .. 176 ..		64
Textile Fabrics 344 ..		160
Dress 1832 ..		908
Food and Tobacco 320 ..		102
Board, Lodging and Dealing in Spirituous		
Drinks 773 ..		41
Others 153 ..		38

BIRTHPLACES OF PERSONS ENUMERATED IN THE CITY OF BATH CENSUS, 1911.

Where Born.	Old City.		Area Added Nov. 9, 1911.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Total	20,750	29,971	8,480	9,972
England and Wales ..	19,932	28,342	8,239	9,654
Bedfordshire	17	26	9	13
Berkshire	137	222	47	59
Buckinghamshire ..	32	56	15	25
Cambridgeshire ..	25	42	8	5
Cheshire	36	84	14	23
Cornwall	45	141	25	24
Cumberland	15	37	4	2
Derbyshire	32	69	26	20
Devonshire	415	653	169	196
Dorsetshire	200	145	97	118
Durham	21	43	10	11
Essex	78	134	26	35
Gloucestershire ..	522	1,048	246	372
Bristol	562	786	300	311
Herefordshire ..	49	112	22	24
Hertfordshire ..	30	72	16	14
Huntingdonshire ..	8	27	3	4
Kent	123	227	35	48
Lancashire	172	310	68	64
Leicestershire ..	48	69	14	21
Lincolnshire ..	36	70	17	15
London	752	1,259	204	270
Middlesex	66	108	21	29
Monmouthshire ..	85	172	26	47
Norfolk	51	96	15	15
Northamptonshire ..	36	72	26	18
Northumberland ..	22	54	8	5
Nottinghamshire ..	31	40	19	16
Oxfordshire	83	122	27	36
Rutlandshire	4	10	1	3
Shropshire	56	76	12	16
Somersetshire ..	2162	3,987	3,075	3,635
Bath	11,616	13,281	2,669	2,781
Southampton (including the Isle of Wight) ..	194	365	73	87
Staffordshire	92	127	26	42
Suffolk	51	80	12	21
Surrey	103	160	33	30
Sussex	100	138	23	27
Warwickshire	130	225	44	64
Westmoreland ..	2	10	..	4
Wiltshire	1,195	2,530	523	845
Worcestershire ..	69	137	40	59
Yorkshire	165	272	106	95
England (County not stated) ..	5	9	..	..
Wales	259	439	85	105
Scotland	149	281	44	36
Ireland	147	381	30	72
Isle of Man & Channel Isles ..	27	42	9	7
British Colonies or Dependencies ..	155	426	73	97
Foreign Countries ..	201	202	19	23
At Sea	4	9	1	1
Birthplace not stated ..	135	288	65	82

RETURN OF OCCUPIED AND VOID HOUSES.

Void Houses include those closed for repairs and between lets, etc.

District.	April 1st, 1913.				October 1st, 1913.				
	Private Houses, Hotels & Shops.		Other Buildings.		Private Houses, Hotels & Shops.		Other Buildings.		Per centage Void.
	Lets.	Void.	Lets.	Void.	Lets.	Void.	Lets.	Void.	
Bathwick ...	852	107	86	18	858	104	83	19	11·6
Lyn. & Wid. ...	3873	296	241	34	3925	255	245	30	6·4
St. James' ...	611	33	121	9	619	25	121	12	4·8
St. Michael's ...	393	25	61	19	390	28	61	19	9·4
S. Peter & S. Paul	220	11	34	5	221	11	33	5	5·9
Walcot ...	4667	441	312	65	4693	409	322	65	8·6
Charlcombe ...	61	6	5	—	68	9	5	—	11·0
Twerton ...	3039	97	133	10	3028	109	133	10	3·6
Weston ...	1115	100	45	4	1114	104	42	5	8·6
Bath ...	1483 ^r	1116	1038	164	14916	1054	1045	165	7·1

New Houses certified by City Surveyor during 1913—31.

TENEMENTS OF LESS THAN FIVE ROOMS, DISTINGUISHING THOSE OCCUPIED BY VARIOUS NUMBERS OF PERSONS IN THE CITY AND COUNTY BOROUGH OF BATH, 1891, 1901 AND 1911.

Rooms	Year	Tene- ments	1	2	3	Persons in each Tenement.									
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
1	1891	1130	771	251	69	27	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1901	856	599	180	52	17	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1911	869	658	151	49	4	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	*1911	19	15	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	1891	1767	492	584	333	175	101	47	21	10	3	1	...	...	...
	1901	1377	467	465	207	118	63	36	18	3	...	...	...	...	...
	1911	1365	550	385	195	128	57	28	18	4	1	...	...	...	...
	*1911	90	30	22	21	8	5	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	1891	1436	116	357	292	253	150	121	75	43	20	7	2	...	...
	1901	1087	112	295	215	154	124	82	61	22	20	...	2	...	...
	1911	1316	136	380	302	180	152	85	37	27	12	5	...	...	...
	*1911	233	29	38	56	40	25	18	16	7	2	2	...	...	...
4	1891	1642	55	300	299	291	251	178	126	81	38	20	1	2	...
	1901	1524	51	294	305	285	226	161	102	49	38	7	6	...	...
	1911	1773	87	374	393	314	236	163	100	53	29	16	6	2	...
	*1911	723	33	137	170	117	106	69	51	19	14	4	3	...	...

Total Tenements ... 1891—12,056 1901—11,733 1911—12,152 1911—4,195*

Tenements of less than 5 Rooms ... 1891— 5,975 1901— 4,844 1911— 5,324 1911—1,065*

Tenements of more than 5 Rooms ... 1891— 6,081 1901— 6,889 1911— 6,828 1911—3,130*

*Area Added November 9th, 1911.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

Bath has an exceptionally good water supply, derived from numerous springs. The upper springs are thrown out by the clays of the Fuller's Earth underlying the Great or Bath Oolite. These springs are superficial and responding readily to the rainfall vary greatly in their yield. The lower springs issue from the upper Lias or Midford Sands and are more constant, but the total yield of water has varied from 650 to 1,000 million gallons annually. Extensive protective works have been carried out in recent years, headings have been driven further into the ground, springs in the vicinity of cultivated land have been abandoned and new springs picked up at Oakford. Monkswood Reservoir has a capacity of 51,000,000 gallons, Batheaston Reservoir 9,250,000 gallons, and the small service reservoirs of Bathwick, Charlcombe and Lansdown an aggregate capacity of over 500,000 gallons. A constant service is maintained even in years of low rainfall.

The following analysis are dated February 24th, 1913, and are in keeping with those of previous years. They were made at the Western Counties Laboratory by Mr. Harold F. Barke, who writes; "the results are in every respect satisfactory."

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.		MONKSWOOD. BATHEASTON.	
		Grains per gallon.	Grains per gallon.
Saline Ammonia..	..	.. '0003	'0007
Albuminoid ammonia	..	.. '0014	'0011
Nitrogen as nitrate	..	.. '09	'14
Nitrites	..	.. ..	..
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80F.	..	.. '005	'003
Chlorine as Chloride	..	.. 1'00	1'00
Total dissolved solids	..	.. 28'0	27'0
Earthy Carbonates	..	.. 17'0	15'5
Earthy Salts not carbonates	..	.. 3'0	3'5
Hardness { Temporary	..	.. 14'5	13'0
{ Permanent	..	.. 6'5	7'0
Poisonous Metals	..	.. ..	..
Sediment	..	.. ..	..

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS.			
Colonies on Gelatine Plate at 22C.	17 per C.C.	7 per C.C.	
Ditto Liquefying	2 ..	2 ..	
Ditto on Agar Plate at 37C.	0 ..	0 ..	
Bacillus colli - absent from	50 C.C.	50 C.C.	
B. Enteritidis Sporogenes, absent from	100 C.C.	100 C.C.	
Streptococci	absent.	absent.	

The Climate of Bath.

The river Avon, coming northward from Limpley Stoke, enters the Bath valley at Bathford and is deflected sharply to the south west, then making another curve round the spur of Lansdown, it flows away from Bath in a north-westerly direction, the double curve being like a letter S. The variety in aspect of the bordering slopes, and the nature of the sub-soils explain the differences of temperature found in a limited space.

The following records relate to a central low-lying area of about 600 acres :—

RAINFALL.—Observations taken at the Royal Literary and Scientific Institution, extending over 45 years, 1886 to 1910, give the mean Annual Rainfall, 30·49 inches. The greatest amount measured in any year was 42·57 inches in 1903. The least amount was 21·38 in 1870. In 1913 it was 28·98 inches. The month with the highest monthly average is October, 3·19 inches, while the lowest average is in May, 2·00 inches.

TEMPERATURE.—Observations taken at the Central Climatic Station, Henrietta Park, for ten years from January, 1901, to December, 1910, give a mean temperature of 49·2° F. The mean Winter Temperature is 41°, Spring 52°, Summer 59°, and Autumn 45°. February is the coldest month, the average mean temperature being 40°, and July the hottest with an average of 61°. The mean temperature for 1913 was 51·9° F., which is 2·7° above the average of 10 years.

SUNSHINE.—Bath is well placed for getting a full amount of Winter Sunshine, compared with the north-east of England it has 51 hours more “possible sunshine” in the Winter, and 58 hours less “possible sunshine” in the Summer. The sunshine recorder only indicates bright sunshine, which is powerful enough to leave a charred mark on a card, when brought to a focus by a ball of glass. The records for the ten years, 1900-1909, show an average of 243 hours “bright sunshine,” during the Winter months, 556 hours during the Spring, 576 hours during the Summer and 209 during the Autumn months, while for the ten years, 1901-1910, the average for the Winter months was 259 hours, Spring 563, Summer 560, and Autumn 209 hours. The yearly average of bright sunshine from 1900-1909 was 1583·3 hours and from 1901-1910, 1589·7 hours. The records for 1913 are :—Winter, 210; Spring, 548; Summer, 443; Autumn, 216; Year, 1416·3 hours of bright sunshine.

JULY

AUGUST

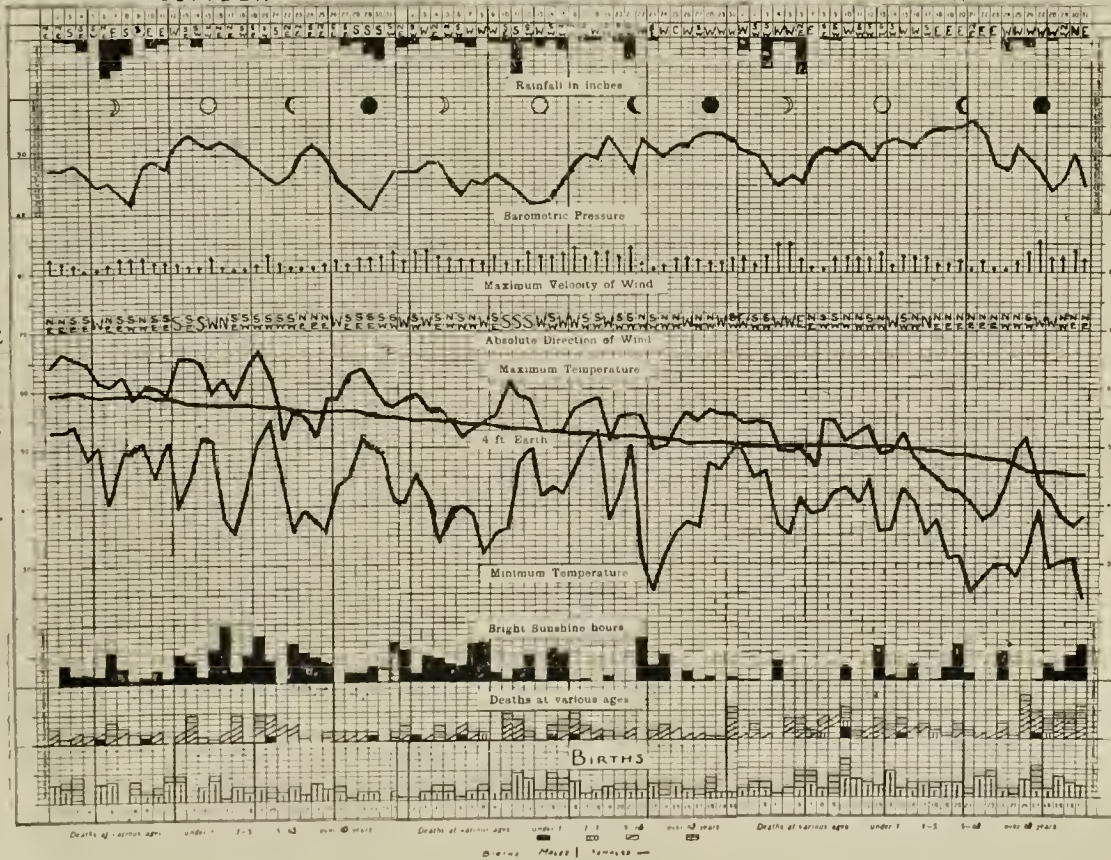
SEPTEMBER



OCTOBER

NOVEMBER

DECEMBER



BATH CENTRAL CLIMATIC STATION, HENRIETTA PARK.

SUMMARY OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1913.

North Latitude 51° 23' 8", West Longitude 2° 21' 14" Estimated Height above Sea Level: Barometer, 84 feet; Thermometers, 70 feet.

1913	BAROMETER.						THERMOMETERS IN STEVENSON SCREEN.										EARTH TEMPERATURES				Bright Sunshine in hours.
	Mean 9 a.m. corrected to 32°	Absolute Maximum Corrected.	Day of Month.	Absolute Minimum Corrected.	Day of Month.	Range.	Mean Temperature of Air.	Maximum. Mean of Minimum.	Absolute Maximum. Day of Month.	Absolute Minimum. Day of Month.	Mean of Dry Bulb.	Mean of Wet Bulb.	Relative Humidity.	4 ft. in Gravel.			1 ft.				
														Max.	Min.	Mean	Max.	Mean			
Jan. ...	29.673	30.234	26	29.024	20	1.210	42.4	47.9	36.4	53.5	5	26.6	13	41.4	40.1	89	48.2	45.6	47.0	42.4	32.5
Feb. ...	30.085	30.609	12	29.593	1	1.016	41.6	48.0	35.1	56.5	10	28.0	14 23	39.9	37.9	84	46.3	44.2	45.5	41.4	70.2
March	29.787	30.447	9	29.129	29	1.318	44.5	52.0	37.5	56.9	31	27.0	12	44.8	42.1	80	46.3	44.6	45.6	43.8	106.8
April ...	29.766	30.094	9	29.217	27	.877	47.7	54.9	41.2	67.4	23	32.5	8	48.9	45.0	73	49.2	46.6	47.8	48.0	119.6
May ...	29.813	30.228	24	29.335	4	.893	53.3	63.0	44.7	79.7	26	33.0	7	55.2	50.8	73	54.4	49.2	50.1	54.1	208.8
June ...	30.009	30.302	28	29.700	5	.602	57.6	67.4	49.1	81.6	16	40.0	1	60.1	54.6	68	57.4	54.6	55.9	59.5	219.2
July ...	29.990	30.274	1	29.663	6	.611	60.5	69.6	52.6	80.0	28	46.0	20	61.2	56.8	75	60.1	57.4	58.8	62.2	148.8
Aug. ...	29.985	30.193	2	29.671	30	.522	61.2	71.0	52.5	81.6	28	42.0	5	62.0	57.4	74	61.0	60.0	60.5	63.1	168.1
Sept. ...	29.874	30.276	7	29.240	14	1.036	59.8	66.0	51.2	77.6	27	43.0	10	59.1	55.9	81	61.0	58.9	59.9	60.3	125.9
Oct. ...	29.755	30.335	13	29.076	29	1.259	53.2	60.7	46.1	66.4	19	35.4	17 25	53.2	51.1	85	59.6	55.0	57.5	55.3	99.4
Nov. ...	29.825	30.371	28	29.160	12	1.211	48.2	55.3	41.1	61.4	10	25.6	23	47.3	45.4	86	55.0	50.4	52.7	48.9	72.2
Dec. ...	30.041	30.591	21	29.374	28	1.217	41.7	47.0	36.0	55.0	8	24.0	31	40.6	39.0	87	50.4	45.4	48.8	44.7	44.8
Means for Year	29.882	30.330		29.349		.981	51.9	58.6	43.6	68.1		33.6		51.1	48.0	79	54.1	51.0	52.5	52.0	1416.3

MONTHLY RAINFALL AT VARIOUS BATH STATIONS, 1913.

Mean Monthly Rainfall, Years, 1866-1910.

Observations 9 a.m. daily at all Stations, 1913.	Central Station, Henrietta Pk. N. Latitude, 51° 23' 8" W. Longitude, 2° 21' 14" 5 in. Gauge. O.D. 67 ft.				Kingswood School. N. Latitude, 51° 23' 27" W. Longitude, 2° 22' 5" 5 in. Gauge. O.D. 620 ft.				Monkswood. N. Lat. 51° 26' 19" W. Long. 2° 21' 16" 5 in. Gauge. O.D. 363 ft.				Bathaston. N. Lat. 51° 24' 53" W. Long. 2° 19' 51" 5 in. Gauge. O.D. 248 ft.				Charlcombe. N. Lat. 51° 23' 49" W. Long. 2° 21' 37" 8 in. Gauge. O.D. 325 ft.				Climatic Station, Statutory Hospital. N. Latitude, 51° 21' 52" W. Longitude, 2° 19' 10" 5 in. Gauge. O.D. 520 ft.				Royal Literary Institution. N. Lat. 51° 22' 52" W. Long. 2° 21' 21" 6 in. Gauge. O.D. 74 ft.				Mean 45 Years 1866-1910.
	Rain and Snow Total depth in inches.	Number of Days on which Rain fell.	Greatest fall in 24 hours. Depth.	Date.	Rain and Snow Total depth in inches.	Number of Days on which Rain fell.	Greatest fall in 24 hours. Depth.	Date.	Rain and Snow Total depth in inches.	Number of Days on which Rain fell.	Greatest fall in 24 hours. Depth.	Date.	Rain and Snow Total depth in inches.	Number of Days on which Rain fell.	Greatest fall in 24 hours. Depth.	Date.	Rain and Snow Total depth in inches.	Number of Days on which Rain fell.	Greatest fall in 24 hours. Depth.	Date.	Rain and Snow Total depth in inches.	Number of Days on which Rain fell.	Greatest fall in 24 hours. Depth.	Date.	Rain and Snow Total depth in inches.	Number of Days on which Rain fell.	Greatest fall in 24 hours. Depth.	Date.	
January ...	4.88	20	.85	4	4.91	20	.85	4	5.00	20	.85	4	4.97	20	.85	4	5.26	20	.85	4	5.05	20	.85	4	5.06	20	.85	4	2.75
February ...	1.03	10	.29	7	1.00	10	.29	7	1.01	10	.29	7	1.22	10	.35	7	1.26	10	.35	7	1.24	10	.35	7	1.13	10	.35	7	2.24
March ...	3.42	19	.60	16	3.25	19	.60	16	3.74	19	.60	16	3.91	19	.72	16	3.86	19	.72	16	4.14	19	.72	16	3.46	19	.72	16	2.05
April ...	3.13	18	.75	15	3.11	18	.75	15	3.62	18	.75	15	3.67	18	.68	15	3.45	18	.68	15	3.73	18	.68	15	3.28	18	.68	15	2.13
May ...	2.53	13	.62	4	2.72	13	.62	4	2.92	13	.62	4	2.90	13	.57	3	2.95	13	.57	3	2.52	13	.57	3	2.59	13	.57	3	2.00
June ...	.68	9	.21	5	.61	9	.21	5	.90	9	.21	5	.95	9	.20	5	.88	9	.20	5	.78	9	.20	5	.63	9	.20	5	2.28
July ...	.45	8	.11	5	.48	8	.11	5	.49	8	.11	5	.62	8	.13	5	.63	8	.13	5	.48	8	.13	5	.40	8	.13	5	2.51
August ..	2.01	11	1.00	9	2.16	11	1.00	9	1.07	11	1.00	9	1.45	12	.80	9	2.11	12	.80	9	1.80	12	.80	9	1.98	12	.80	9	2.86
September	3.16	10	1.57	4	3.33	10	1.57	4	2.64	10	1.57	4	2.78	9	1.53	4	3.35	9	1.53	4	3.33	9	1.53	4	3.37	9	1.53	4	2.67
October ...	3.12	15	.65	6	3.01	15	.65	6	2.80	15	.65	6	3.46	15	.52	6	3.10	15	.52	6	3.11	15	.52	6	3.12	15	.52	6	3.19
November	2.52	19	.62	11	2.61	19	.62	11	3.03	19	.62	11	2.95	19	.47	21	3.08	19	.47	21	2.73	19	.47	21	2.54	19	.47	21	2.76
December	2.05	14	.62	6	1.86	14	.62	6	1.82	14	.62	6	1.95	13	.66	5	2.04	13	.66	5	2.42	13	.66	5	2.22	13	.66	5	3.09
Totals	28.98	166			29.05	166			29.04	165			30.83	165			31.97	165			31.33	165			29.78	165			30.49

Epidemic Diseases.

SCARLET FEVER was more prevalent than in any year for twenty years, there being 36 cases during the first quarter, 29 during the second, 50 during the third and 98 during the last quarter, a total of 213 cases for 53 weeks. This is equal to an attack rate of 299 per 100,000 population, but if calculated on the basis of the 1912 population to compare with other districts, it would be 306. The disease was generally prevalent throughout the Country, the attack rate of England and Wales being 357 and for County Boroughs in the aggregate an average of 426 per 100,000 population. If allowance were made for the smaller proportion of young children in Bath the attack rate would be about equal to that of England. In the preceding two years, the attack rate had been 298 and 290 in England and Wales, and 250 and 226 in Bath. Very few cases have been recognized as a result of the Medical Inspection of School Children. It is very probable that various forms of amusement now provided for young children may help to spread infection, as mild cases are frequently overlooked and children who have been excluded from school on account of exposure to infection, are frequently permitted to attend public meetings, although parents are warned not to allow them to do so. The mildness of the disease also causes it to be frequently overlooked, but a mild case may give rise to a severe case. In 1912 there were 174 cases, 147 removals and 3 deaths, in 1911, including for the whole year the newly added area, there were 156 cases, 96 removals and 1 death, and the following table gives the number of cases, removals and deaths, for the twenty years preceding the extension of the City boundary :—

	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Cases ..	250	407	319	110	79	141	194	67	57	88
Removed	168	329	249	95	72	117	152	53	46	53
Deaths .	8	14	9	3	1	8	5	1	1	3

	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Cases ..	126	166	137	36	39	83	153	57	38	82
Removed	90	133	108	25	23	59	141	42	25	71
Deaths ..	3	1	2	—	—	3	1	—	—	1

DIPHTHERIA. There were 59 cases and 6 deaths from diphtheria, 30 cases were removed to the Statutory Hospital, and 2 cases to the isolation wards of the Royal United Hospital, special arrangements having been made for the treatment of cases likely to require tracheotomy. In 1912 there were 23 cases, 16 removals and 1 death, and in 1911, including the added area for the whole year, 36 cases, 21 removals and 2 deaths. The following is the record for preceding years.—

	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Cases ..	8	15	48	53	52	73	67	42	34	45
Removed	3	3	3	15	28	32	27	21	14	25
Deaths	2	2	10	9	11	20	16	4	8	9
	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Cases ..	46	57	23	71	99	36	59	28	60	29
Removed	22	31	16	57	76	25	33	23	44	19
Deaths	7	6	3	10	13	5	4	2	4	1

MEASLES became epidemic during the fourth quarter of 1912, causing 15 deaths. The disease continued in full force during the first quarter of 1913, causing 28 deaths. There were 3 deaths in the early part of the second quarter. The total number of deaths due to this epidemic was 46, not counting one sporadic case which occurred early in 1912. Most of the deaths were in the central parishes, 29 being in Walcot, 12 in Lyncombe and Widcombe, which includes the Dolemeads, 4 in Twerton and one in Weston. There were, therefore, 41 deaths within the boundaries of the Old City, which we may compare with the numbers of previous visitations as follows:—

Year ...	1911	1912	1913	1840		1866	1867	1858	1869	1870	
Deaths	--	16	31	90		1	5	5	4	11	
Year ...	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	Mean.
Deaths	—	1	8	1	2	2	52	2	30	7	11
Year ...	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	Mean.
Deaths	26	—	1	39	7	—	1	49	1	2	13
Year ...	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	Mean.
Deaths	38	4	—	50	1	9	11	16	7	4	14
Year ...	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	Mean.
Deaths	—	42	1	4	33	17	2	33	7	8	15

Tuberculosis

There were 120 cases of phthisis notified during the year, 15 institutional cases, 18 Poor Law cases and 87 private cases; of these 61 were males and 59 females. There were 54 deaths from phthisis; of these, 19 had been notified in 1913, 22 in 1912, 2 in 1911, 1 in 1909, and ten had not been notified, 6 deaths having been transferred to Bath from Asylums in other districts. There were 937 deaths from all causes, so the proportional mortality caused by phthisis was 1 in 17. In the two preceding years there had been 62 and 64 deaths from phthisis, while deaths from all causes numbered 896 and 913, a proportion of about 1 in 14. For the ten years, 1901-10, before the extension of the City, the average annual number of deaths from phthisis was 48, and the average annual number of deaths of residents from all causes 734, or a proportion of 1 in 15. We were not supplied with a complete list of deaths in institutions outside the district until 1911, and as phthisis causes a large proportion of such deaths, the improvement is, therefore, greater than it appears. On page 26 I give the number of notifications for the past five years, with the number of deaths each year and the number of survivors. We have no record of the number of cases in which the disease has been arrested or cured; some system for the certification of these is required. The death rate for England and Wales 1906-10, as compared with Bath 1901-10 and 1911-13 for each age group of the population, is also shown, together with the death rate from phthisis for each year of the decade 1901-10, using the factors furnished by the Local Government Board to standardize, viz. :—Males '9322, Females '9398, Persons '9603. For the returns since the extension of the City we use the factors :—Males '9453, Females '9451, Persons '9643. These are calculated on the population of the extended City, Census 1911, with the English death-rates for phthisis for 1906-10, which would give us as the hypothetical numbers of deaths, 39 Males and 39 Females, equivalent to index death-rates, Males 1'334, Females 0'966, which compared with the English death-rates, standardized to the population of 1901, give the factors above referred to; these may have to be slightly altered when the English death-rates for phthisis for 1901-10 become available.

The age and sex of persons suffering from phthisis is shown in the general table of infectious diseases on page 28. There were 13 cases notified among children under 15 years of age; 7 of these were notified by the School Medical Officer. Now that contacts are being examined at the Tuberculosis Dispensary a larger proportion of children will probably be notified, as there must be many among the 10,000 children at our schools. There were 29 cases between the ages of 15 and 25, 36 cases between 25 and 35, 24 between 35 and 45, and there were 18 cases over 45 years of age. The 120 cases are equivalent to a sickness rate of 1.68 per 1,000 population, the English rate was 2.64, but no proper comparison can be made as to the incidence of the disease, as the facilities for notification in different districts must vary enormously. Of those notified during the year, 52 or nearly one-half received institutional treatment, 25 being treated at the Bath Workhouse, 15 at Winsley Sanatorium, 6 at Cranham Lodge Sanatorium, and 6 at other Sanatoria; some cases which had been notified in previous years were also treated. From January 15th, 1913 to January 11th, 1914, the Bath Insurance Committee provided sanatorium treatment for 10 men and 14 women, including two dependants, at a cost of £578 16s. 6d.; domiciliary treatment, with extra nourishment and nursing, was provided for 18 men and 15 women, including 7 dependants, at a cost of £205 5s. 6d. These sums do not include capitation fees or any portion of fee of the medical adviser. Ten patients were treated at Winsley at the expense of the City; I am sorry not to be able to publish the usual report concerning this Institution, but I am informed that the practice of attempting to follow up the after history of cases is discontinued.

Other forms of tuberculosis (non pulmonary) were made notifiable from February 1st, 1913, and 60 notifications have been received. There were 20 notifications of cervical glands, 2 mesenteric glands, 6 other glands, 8 cases of hip disease, 5 of the spine, 4 of skin, and 2 of the metacarpal bones, and single cases of each of the following:—ankle, arm, brain, ear, elbow, eye, face, intestine, knee, nose, peritoneum, thigh bone and wrist.

From non pulmonary tuberculosis the average number of deaths for the 10 years 1901–10 was 6 males and 7 females, giving crude death-rates of 0.29 and 0.22. On account of the small proportion of children in our population the standardized rates were somewhat higher, being Males 0.34, Females 0.29, and Persons, 0.32.

A full scheme for the provision of treatment of cases of tuberculosis is still under consideration, but a dispensary has been established at 26, Charles Street, near the Midland Railway Station. The Dispensary belongs to, and is managed by the Somerset County Council, under the control of the County Medical Officer and the County Tuberculosis Officer. An Assistant Tuberculosis Officer is in charge of the Dispensary and devotes two days a week to clinical and advisory work in the City of Bath and the remainder of his time to work in the County. He also acts as adviser to the Bath Insurance Committee in all matter relating to the administration of sanatorium benefits. The cost of maintenance is estimated as follows :—

Proportion of Assistant Tuberculosis Officer's salary, say two-fifths of £300 on assumption that he would be in Bath two days of each week	£120
Rent, rates, gas, firing and cleaning ..	70
Drugs and appliances	40
Printing, stationery, &c.	20
Proportion payable for supervision by Medical Officer of Health and Tuberculosis Officer	100
Travelling expenses	10
	<hr/>
	£360
	<hr/>

This is to be divided on basis of population of the respective areas served, approximately two-thirds for the City and one-third for the County. Surgical and dental work to be paid for by each Authority separately

A special nurse has been appointed as Health Visitor at £90 a year, her salary and expenses to be paid as to four-fifths by the City and one-fifth by the County, and her time is to be divided in the same proportion. She is an official of the County Council and also on the staff of the City Medical Officer of Health.

The City Council have included in the estimates for 1914-15 a sum of £250 a year for special nourishment in the domiciliary treatment of uninsured persons.

We at present have three beds at Winsley Sanatorium, two more will be purchased shortly from the Taunton Association for the Prevention of Consumption and negotiations are in progress to acquire altogether fourteen beds for curative cases; four of these would be let to the Bath Insurance Committee. A special building will be erected for the treatment of advanced and chronic cases. For the past twelve years I have advocated the use of a portion of the Statutory Hospital grounds for the treatment of cases of Consumption, vide A.R. 1902, p. 20; 1903, p. 17, etc. It would be easy to put up a block for twenty beds with possible extension to forty and to provide kitchen and dining-room accommodation for a larger number. Other Authorities have utilized infectious disease hospitals with less available space than we have at our disposal. Up to October 14th, 1913, the Local Government Board had approved of 57 fever and 31 small-pox hospitals, containing 1,436 and 953 beds respectively, for the treatment of tuberculosis. "Experience has shown that a separate administrative block is not needed for the staff of the tuberculous section of the hospital, there being no practical risk of cross-infection from the fever wards." Until last year the Board had been satisfied to impose the conditions that the tuberculosis patients should be immediately removed from the hospital on the occurrence of a case of small-pox, and that the use of the hospital for tuberculous patients should not be resumed until after its satisfactory disinfection. The proposals for the increased use of these hospitals for tuberculosis rendered it necessary to lay down a further rule as a condition of their permanent approval for this purpose. In order that sporadic cases of small-pox may be satisfactorily dealt with, and that at the same time the immediate emptying of the small-pox hospital may be avoided, the Board now require that each small-pox hospital authority proposing to treat tuberculosis in their hospital shall have accommodation elsewhere immediately available for sporadic cases of small-pox. This would make it necessary for the authority to provide a second small-pox hospital with accommodation for a few cases, or to join with another authority possessing such beds, but it will be easier to make arrangements for the treatment of cases of tuberculosis on a separate site

PHTHISIS NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS.

NEW CASES NOTIFIED.	YEAR.	CASES DYING EACH YEAR.						Alive 1913
		1909	1910	1911	1912	Alive 1912	1913	
67	1909	20	6	4	5	32	1	31
57	1910	...	17	8	1	31	...	31
86	1911	...	...	24	10	52	2	50
155	1912	...	...	...	34	121	22	99
120	1913	...	...	...	...	...	19	101
Unnotified Cases	...	25	23	16	12	...	10	...
Total Deaths	...	45	46	52	62	...	54	312

PHTHISIS DEATH RATES PER 100,000 POP. AT VARIOUS AGE PERIODS.

	All Ages	Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85—
MALES.													
England, 1906-10	130	33	12	17	73	144	185	227	254	230	151	60	22
Bath, 1901-10	143	36	5	23	84	127	229	329	261	151	100	...	...
„ 1911-13	113	23	...	21	86	163	161	224	207	153	24	...	...
FEMALES.													
England, 1906-10	93	29	19	38	98	121	141	141	122	100	74	39	14
Bath, 1901-10	63	40	...	41	73	63	92	102	71	56	42	...	...
„ 1911-13	68	...	11	22	73	71	105	118	101	48	53	...	...

DEATH RATES PER 1,000 POP. FROM PHTHISIS, 1901-13.

Year.	MALES.		FEMALES.		PERSONS.	
	No. of Deaths.	Rate (Standardized)	No. of Deaths.	Rate (Standardized)	No. of Deaths.	Rate (Standardized)
1901	39	1.80	25	0.79	64	1.23
1902	22	1.02	16	0.51	38	0.73
1903	27	1.24	15	0.47	42	0.81
1904	27	1.24	18	0.57	45	0.86
1905	30	1.37	11	0.35	41	0.79
1906	33	1.50	24	0.75	57	1.09
1907	27	1.22	19	0.60	46	0.87
1908	36	1.63	21	0.66	57	1.09
1909	25	1.13	20	0.63	45	0.85
1910	27	1.21	19	0.59	46	0.87
Mean	29.3	1.33	18.8	0.59	48.1	0.92
EXTENDED CITY.						
1911	31	1.00	33	0.78	64	0.90
1912	33	1.06	29	0.68	62	0.86
1913	35	1.12	19	0.44	54	0.73

WEEKLY NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES FOR THE YEAR 1913.

WEEK.			Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria,	Typhoid Fever	Chicken Pox.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Polio-myelitis.	Total.	Tuberculosis.				
No.	Date of Ending	"Other"										Lungs.				
												Private	Hospital.	Poor Law.		
1	January 4	...	1	2	...	1	...	3	...	...	7	...	...	1	1
2	11	...	1	1	1*	3	1	2	...	...	9	...	...	...	1
3	18	...	2	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	5	...	3	1	...
4	25	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
5	February 1	...	3	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	7	...	1	...	2
6	8	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	5	10	2	...	...
7	15	...	3	...	...	5	...	2	...	...	10	3	5	...	2
8	22	...	4	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	6	11	6	1	...
9	March 1	...	9	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	12	1	4	2	2
10	8	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	4	...	1	...	1
11	15	...	4	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	7	...	4	2	...
12	22	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	5	1	1	1	...
13	29	...	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	...	4	...	...
14	April 5	...	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	6	2	3	...	...
15	12	...	1	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	5	...	1	...	...
16	19	...	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	6	1	3	...	...
17	26	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	4	...	3	...	...
18	May 3	...	3	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	6	...	1	...	...
19	10	...	3	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	7	...	1	...	...
20	17	...	1	2	...	4	...	1	...	...	8	3	...	...	1
21	24	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	...	...
22	31	...	2	...	...	5	...	2	...	...	9	1	3	...	...
23	June 7	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	5	7	2	...	...
24	14	...	2	2	...	5	...	1	...	...	10	...	...	...	...
25	21	...	4	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	8	...	1	1	...
26	28	...	2	1	...	6	...	2	...	...	11	1	2	...	1
27	July 5	...	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	6	3	2	1	...
28	12	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	12	2	...	1	...
29	19	...	5	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	10	...	3	...	...
30	26	...	3	1	...	6	...	1	...	...	11	1	3	...	...
31	August 2	...	3	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	1	...
32	9	...	5	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...
33	16	...	6	1	...	6	...	2	...	1	16	...	2	2	1	
34	23	...	3	3	...	1	...	5	...	...	12	...	1	...	1
35	30	...	2	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
36	September 6	...	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	7	...	2	...	...
37	13	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...
38	20	...	5	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	11	1	1	...	...
39	27	...	4	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	7	...	1	...	...
40	October 4	...	12	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	14	...	2	...	...
41	11	...	10	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	13	...	2	...	1
42	18	...	5	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	8	4	2	...	...
43	25	...	6	...	1	4	...	1	...	...	12	...	1	...	...
44	November 1	...	8	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	9	...	4	...	...
45	8	...	4	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	9	1	2	1	2
46	15	...	9	2	...	8	...	2	...	...	21	...	2	...	...
47	22	...	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	2	...	1
48	29	...	3	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...
49	December 6	...	8	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	13	2	1	...	...
50	13	...	12	7	2	4	...	3	...	...	28	1	1	...	...
51	20	...	7	1	...	6	...	3	...	...	17	...	...	...	...
52	27	...	5	2	...	4*	...	2	...	...	13	1	...	...	1
53	January 3	...	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
Totals			...	213	49	4	128	4	68	1	3	470	60	87	15	18

* Including 1 case of Typhoid Fever brought to a Bath Nursing Home, and 1 case of Chicken Pox brought to a Bath Hospital, for treatment, from outside Districts.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED AND REMOVED TO HOSPITAL DURING THE YEAR 1913.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED AND REMOVED.										No. OF CASES NOTIFIED AND REMOVED FROM EACH LOCALITY.																
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.										BATH.	WALCOT.	LYN. & WID.	BATHWICK.	TWERTON.	WESTON.	BATH RURAL.									
		Under I.	1 to 5		5 to 15		15 to 25.		25 to 45.		45 to 65.								65 and over.								
			M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.									M. F.	M. F.						
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup)	27	22	1	5	3	17	13	1	2	2	2	1		27	22	7	5	6	8	5	2	6	4	3	3		
Erysipelas	33	35		1	1	2	1	1	6	9	10	10	12	10	5	33	35	12	12	13	12	1	4	6	5	1	2
Scarlet fever	114	99	1	4	26	19	77	68	7	4	3	3	1		114	99	40	41	42	38	12	6	12	11	8	3	
Enteric fever	2	1						2							2	1	2		2								
Puerperal fever	4								1		3				4												
Polionyelitis...	3														3												
Chicken Pox	61	66	7	7	18	23	31	31	3	4	2	1			61	66	31	29	17	13	2	8	4	3	7	13	
Ophthalmia	1																										
Neonatorum																											
Poor Law	12	6		1		1	1	1		5	5	4	1			1	10	2	1	4			1				
Institutions	6	9				1	1	1	2	3	4	1	2	1		6	9	2	6	4				2		1	
Private	43	44		1		6	2	11	15	21	22	4	5			43	44	23	17	8	7	2	1	5	15	4	4
Poor Law	1	1				1										1	1										
Institutions	20	19		4	3	11	12	3	1	2	2	1			20	19	10	6	3	6	1			6	6	1	
Private	11	8		2	2	4	3	3	2	2	1				11	8	5	3	3	2				3	3		
Tuberculosis																											
Other																											
Other																											
Total notified	331	317	9	14	58	51	151	132	32	37	47	54	23	24	11	533	317	140	123	100	93	23	22	45	51	23	28
Diphtheria	15	15		1	2	2	10	9	1	2					15	15	5	4	3	6	3	1	4	2		2	
Scarlet Fever	91	77	1	2	23	16	60	53	6	4	1	2			91	77	36	37	35	25	3	2	9	12	8	1	7
Total Cases removed	106	92	1	3	25	18	70	62	7	6	1	3	2		106	92	41	41	38	31	6	3	13	14	8	3	7

THE MIDWIVES' ACT, 1902.

Nineteen certified midwives have given notice of their intention to practise in Bath. Fifteen of these midwives reside in the City and four in adjoining districts; six have passed a qualifying examination and thirteen are registered as having been in practice before July, 1901. The midwives at the Bath Workhouse are not on our Register and 25 births at the Workhouse are not included among the births attended by midwives, as these midwives are exercising their calling under the supervision of a duly appointed medical officer and are therefore exempt from inspection under the Midwives' Act.

The number of births registered in Bath was 1,126; of these, 652 were attended by certified midwives, or 58 per cent. In 1912 there were 1,158 births and 711, or 61 per cent. were attended by certified midwives. Under the Notification of Births Act and from information received from the Burial Boards, a total of 48 still-births were reported, 25 being attended by midwives. In the preceding year 37 still-births were reported, 21 being attended by midwives.

The midwives of the Rivers Street Institute attended 245 births, as compared with 288 in the preceding year. One midwife attended 70 births, another 63, a third 51 births; three midwives attended between 30 and 40 births each, three between 20 and 30, four between 10 and 20, and the others a lesser number. Medical aid was summoned for 78 cases; there were 16 cases of ruptured perineum, 15 cases of prolonged labour, 7 cases with high temperature for short periods, but only one case notified as puerperal fever, there were four cases in which eyes were reported to be inflamed, one was notified as ophthalmia neonatorum and two other cases were noticed on the eleventh day by the Health Visitor and sent to the Eye Infirmary.

There has been no serious breach of the Regulations of the Central Midwives' Board, but some of the midwives cannot read a thermometer correctly and do not keep a proper record of their patient's temperature. The Maternity Benefit under the Insurance Act, enables some women to secure the assistance of a medical man, who would otherwise employ a midwife, and the proportion of births attended by midwives is likely to become less. There is very little inducement at present for a well qualified woman to take up this work, particularly in the outlying suburbs.

REPORT OF HEALTH VISITOR FOR THE YEAR, 1913.

Total number of births, 1,126. Cases attended by midwives, 677.

Infants visited by Health Visitor 2nd week after birth, 657.

Average number of visits daily, 17. Visits to cases of Measles, 99.

Total number of visits during the year, 4,581.

Illegitimate infants under observation, 17.

Infants suffering from inflammation of the eyes on the 11th day having medical treatment, 6.

CONDITION OF ROOMS AND ENVIRONMENT.—Good and clean, 373
Average good and clean, 206. Dirty, overcrowded or insanitary, 54.

LOCALITY OF BIRTH.—Central Districts, Avon St., and Milk St., 90.
St. Michael's District, Julian Road and Snow Hill, 65.
Larkhall, Beacon Hill and East Walcot, 112.
Bathwick, Dolemeads, Widcombe and Lyncombe, 91.
Holloway, Calton Road, Wells Road and Odd Down, 64.
Lower Bristol Road and Oldfield Park, 56.
Twerton, 145. Weston, 34.

METHOD OF FEEDING AT VARIOUS AGES :—

	Age.					
	Under 4 months.		4 to 8 months.		8 to 12 months.	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Breast entirely ...	552	82	484	67	222	43
Breast, Cows, and Infant Foods ...	44	7	113	15	159	31
Cows entirely ...	57	8	56	8	36	7
Cows' milk and Infant foods ...	12	2	57	8	90	18
Condensed milk ...	9	1	16	2	3	1
Bottles used :						
Boat bottles ...	84	69	116	50	114	40
Tube bottles ...	23	19	39	17	44	15
Spoon or Cup ...	15	12	77	33	130	45

HEALTH VISITOR.

Summary of work done during the year 1913.

Month ending	Infants Visited.	Revisits	Measles Cases Visited	Mothers work; Infants under 3 months					Method of Feeding.			Total Visits	Lectures Given.
				Home	Factory	Laundry Charing Hawkers	Shop-keepers	Domestic Servants	Breast	Artificial	Both		
January 31	59	241	69	52	2	3	1	1	50	4	5	369	...
February 28	49	333	30	43	...	3	...	3	47	2	...	412	1
March 29	48	284	...	45	...	1	2	1	44	2	2	332	1
April 26	69	347	...	66	1	2	...	...	59	6	4	416	1
May 24	52	308	...	49	1	...	...	2	46	2	4	360	1
June 28	52	383	...	47	...	1	3	1	44	3	5	435	2
July 21	58	357	...	58	...	...	...	...	51	4	3	415	2
August 30	54	492	...	48	1	3	2	...	50	...	4	546	...
September 27	42	127	...	39	1	2	...	...	36	5	1	169	...
October 25	58	282	...	53	...	3	2	...	49	6	3	340	2
November 22	46	342	...	40	2	4	...	...	40	2	4	388	...
December 31	70	329	...	65	...	4	1	...	58	7	5	399	...
Year 1913.	657	3825	99	605	8	27	9	8	574	43	40	4581	10

BABY VISITING ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1913.

This Voluntary Society, working in connection with the City Health Authority, has signalized its fourth year of work by starting Infant Consultations and will hereafter be known as "Infant Consultation and Baby Visiting Association." Its Executive Committee are as follows:—

President : Mrs. C. H. LONG.

Hon. Sec. : Mrs. HAMILTON GRACE.

Hon. Treasurer : Miss C. HILL.

Hon. Medical Officer : Dr. EFFIE CRAIG.

Committee : Mrs. G. Eyres, Mrs. Fosbery, Mrs. Stuart Carter, Miss B. Symons, Miss Philipps, Miss Webb, Mrs. C. A. Marsh, assisted by 14 visitors and helpers.

Infant Consultations are held every Friday at Rosewell House, Kingsmead Square, 2.30 to 4.30. The Doctor and Health Visitor are assisted by members of the Committee.

Objects. (a) To endeavour to promote a higher standard of Health among infants by giving to the mothers the advantage of obtaining a doctor's advice on all questions of children's management, such as feeding, clothing, air, exercise, and general habits. (b) To endeavour to find out at the earliest possible moment if the child is suffering from one of the many children's ailments which appear but slight, but unless attended to, lead to serious ill-health in after life, and where necessary to recommend such cases for future medical advice. The whole aim of the work being the prevention rather than the cure of sickness.

Methods. (a) To examine the infants, giving advice as to details of feeding, clothing and other matters not purely medical. (b) To weigh the infants and supply the mothers with a card on which the weight is recorded that she may readily see from time to time whether progress is being made. (c) To keep an account of the cases on forms prepared for the purpose and to register all attendances. (d) To follow up certain cases by "home-visiting" in order to further assist in carrying out the work.

The first Consultation was held on November 7th, and up to the end of the year 75 infants have been brought to be weighed and examined. Of these, 40 made return visits, 3 coming four times, 10 three times, and 23 twice. A distinct improvement in health has been noticed in those infants who were brought at intervals of two or three weeks as directed, and in the majority of cases a satisfactory increase in weight. The baby visiting in the homes has been carried on as before, 590 visits being paid during the year to 83 children, 55 of whom have been regularly reported on as follows:—

Health. Good, 33; Average, 18; Poor, 4.

Cleanliness. Good, 39; Average, 14; Dirty, 2.

Condition of Rooms. Good, 37; Average, 16; Dirty, 2.

Two educational afternoons for mothers were held at Rosewell House, on June 6th and October 24th, when addresses were given by Mrs. Fosbery on "Children's Ailments" and by Miss Hudson on "Training of Children."

Mrs. Stuart Carter kindly invited a number of mothers and children to tea in her garden on July 8th, and Miss Fry gave them an instructive talk.

(Signed) ISABELLE GRACE,

Hon. Sec.

MARRIAGES REGISTERED IN THE CITY OF BATH,
1911-1913.

Year.	Winter.	Spring.	Summer.	Autumn.	Year.	Rate per 1,000.
1911	73	129	139	151	492	14.2
1912	103	152	155	147	557	16.0
1913	112	122	176	146	556	15.9

QUARTERLY RETURNS OF BIRTHS.

Births Registered.	Winter.	Spring.	Summer.	Autumn.	Year, 1913.
Legitimate ..	255	274	288	259	1076
Illegitimate ..	12	15	14	9	50
Total Births ..	267	289	302	268	1126
Rate per 1,000	15.3	16.5	17.3	14.2	15.8
English Rate „	23.8	24.7	24.2	22.8	23.9

Births attended by Midwives.

Age of Mother.	1905-1911 (Old Boundary)		1912.			1913.		
	Percentage.		Number.		Perc. of Birth.	Number.		Perc. of Birth.
	Male.	Female	Male.	Female		Male.	Female	
17 to 20 years ..	2	2	6	3	1	6	6	2
20 „ 25 „ ..	20	19	58	68	17	47	48	14
25 „ 30 „ ..	30	29	108	100	29	114	95	31
30 „ 35 „ ..	24	25	98	87	25	79	90	25
35 „ 40 „ ..	16	17	70	64	19	63	64	19
40 „ 45 „ ..	7	7	31	30	8	25	30	8
45 and upwards	1	1	6	3	1	2	8	1
All ages ..	100	100	377	355	100	336	341	100

VACCINATION RETURNS

District.	Born.	1912.		January to June, 1913.		
		Died.	Vac.	Born.	Died.	Vac.
Walcot	400	18	169	213	6	75
Lyn.Wid.	352	22	121	173	12	53
Bathwick	24	..	12	15	..	6
Twerton	313	13	43	119	7	16
Weston	83	8	36	34	2	8
Charlcombe	2	..	..	..	..	..
Bath	1174	61	381	554	27	158

Condition as to Marriage and Ages. Census, 1911.

Ages.			Sex.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
All Ages	...	...	Persons	40,346	24,037	4790
			Males	16,337	11,790	1103
			Females	24,009	12,247	3687
18 and under 20	...	...	Males	2707	1	...
			Females	3618	21	...
20 25	...	...	Males	1955	283	3
			Females	3252	495	2
25 30	...	...	Males	1089	1118	12
			Females	1901	1397	19
30 35	...	...	Males	526	1583	24
			Females	1231	1745	51
35 40	.	.	Males	292	1710	35
			Females	932	1795	102
40 45	...	...	Males	246	1541	48
			Females	768	1604	163
45 and upwards	...	...	Males	622	5554	981
			Females	3375	5190	3350

Males and Females returned as Suffering from Various Infirmities.

CITY OF BATH INCLUDING INSTITUTIONS, CENSUS, 1911.

	Totally Blind.	Totally Deaf.	Deaf & Dumb.	Lunatic	Imbecile.	Feeble-Minded	Combined Infirmities.
Males ...	24	14	6	...	36	17	1
Females...	29	36	24	2	66	79	6
Area Added November 9th, 1911.							
Males ...	5	1	5	1	1	2	...
Females...	9	9	3	...	2	4	2

Principal Causes of Death for each Quarter of the Year 1913.

	Winter.		Spring.		Summer.		Autumn.		Year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Deaths from 7										
Principal Zymotics...	25	14	3	2	2	2	—	2	30	20
Cancer & Sarcoma ...	13	9	11	15	8	10	11	19	43	53
Tubercular Phthisis ...	8	7	11	3	9	4	7	5	35	19
Other Tubercular ...	6	4	4	1	2	1	2	—	14	6
Apoplexy &										
Hemiplegia ...	7	10	7	17	3	5	9	13	26	45
Heart Disease ...	6	19	13	18	23	13	18	20	60	70
Bronchitis ...	16	14	5	13	—	5	2	13	23	45
Pneumonia ...	13	12	6	6	5	4	2	14	26	36
Influenza ...	2	1	2	1	—	—	2	2	6	4

Deaths from all Causes at various ages each Quarter.

	Winter.		Spring.		Summer.		Autumn.		Year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
All ages	139	158	100	123	92	81	101	143	432	505
Under 1 year...	20	18	6	8	10	8	10	5	46	39
1-5	25	18	8	—	4	1	4	1	41	20
5-15	5	4	3	2	1	3	2	6	11	15
15-25	5	3	1	1	5	3	1	6	12	13
25-35	2	9	5	2	6	3	6	6	19	20
35-60	22	27	21	19	25	22	27	31	95	99
60-80	43	49	47	56	35	26	38	55	163	186
80 and over	17	30	9	35	6	15	13	33	45	113

BIRTHS AND DEATHS REGISTERED DURING THE YEAR.

District.	BIRTHS.				DEATHS.			
	M.	F.	Persons.	Rate.	M.	F.	Persons.	Rate.
Walcot ...	224	206	430	14.4	139	210	349	16.0
Hospitals ...	1	2	3		71	62	133	
Lyn. and Wid. ...	137	164	301	18.3	59	76	135	13.7
Workhouse ...	12	13	25		61	48	109	
Bathwick ...	23	16	39	9.1	22	33	55	12.8
Twerton ...	123	126	249	18.6	67	53	120	9.0
Weston ...	45	34	79	16.3	24	33	57	11.7
Bath ...	565	561	1126	15.8	443	515	958	13.4

CORRECTED SUB-DISTRICT MORTALITY

including 38 deaths of residents outside the District.

	LOCALITY OF DEATH.							Corrected Rate. Net. Standard	
	Private House.		Hospital.		Workhouse.		Total Persons		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female			
Walcot ...	133	204	33	27	42	27	466	15.5	
Lyn. & Wid. ...	59	74	16	13	10	8	180	10.1	
Bathwick ...	22	33	2	8	1	1	67	15.6	
Twerton ...	68	55	12	5	5	7	152	11.4	
Weston ...	24	35	3	7	1	1	71	14.6	
Not Known ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1		
Bath ...	307	401	66	60	59	44	937	13.1	11.37
Non-Municipal	6	6	20	21	2	4	59		

STATISTICS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES FOR THE YEAR 1913

attack rates per 1000 population.

	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever	Puerperal Fever.
England and Wales ...	3.57	1.39	0.22	0.05
England ...	3.51	1.39	0.22	0.05
Wales ...	4.52	1.40	0.23	0.05
London ...	3.89	1.70	0.17	0.08
County Boroughs ...	4.26	1.48	0.25	0.07
Bath ...	3.06	0.70	0.04	0.06

INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1913.

Nett Deaths from stated Causes at various ages under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.				Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 Year.
All Causes	Certified	...	...	17	3	8	5	33	13	9	16	14	85
	Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	7
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	4
Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Convulsions	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	5
Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	4
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	1	2	3	3	12
Diarrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	...	4
Gastritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	3
Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Suffocation, overlying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at Birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atelectasis	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital Malformation	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
Premature Birth	...	...	...	12	...	4	2	18	3	...	...	...	21
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	...	...	...	4	1	...	1	6	2	1	3	...	12
Other causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Totals	...	...	...	17	3	8	5	33	13	9	16	14	85

Nett Births { legitimate 1075 Infant Mortality, 73
 { illegitimate 50 Infant Mortality, 140

Nett Deaths { legitimate infants 78 } I.M.
 { illegitimate infants 7 } 75

CITY OF BATH.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the Year, 1913.

DEATHS IN WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.

[illegible]

DEATHS IN WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.

CAUSES.	Persons.	M.	F.	— 1		1—2		2—5		5 to 10		10 to 15		15 to 20		20 to 25		25 to 35		35 to 45		45 to 55		55 to 60		60 to 65		65 to 75		75 to 80		80 to 85		85—		
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
17 Pneumonia	34	15	19	1	3	1	1	2	1	2	1	...	...	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	3	2	1	3	1	...	
18 Other diseases of Respiratory Organs	12	4	8	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Diarrhoea and Enteritis (all ages)	14	4	10	1	4	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
102 Ulcer of Stomach & Duodenal Ulcer	5	2	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Appendicitis	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
109 Hernia and Intestinal Obstruc.	8	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 Cirrhosis of Liver...	11	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
117 Peritonitis	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21a Alcoholism	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22 Nephritis	40	24	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
124 Diseases of Bladder	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
126 " Prostate	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23 Puerperal Fever	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Other accdus & dis.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pregnancy and Parturition	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
142 Gangrene	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 Congen., Debility, Malformation,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth...	37	20	17	19	16	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
154 Old Age	88	27	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26 Violent Deaths	20	12	8	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27 Suicide	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28 Other defined dis.	77	38	39	8	2	1	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29 Ill defined or unknown	5	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	937	432	505	46	39	18	10	23	10	9	11	2	4	6	5	6	8	19	20	27	30	47	46	21	23	45	35	78	98	40	52	31	67	14	46	
Walcot	...	208	258	24	13	8	6	15	8	4	3	2	2	...	...	1	1	2	7	14	23	10	10	20	41	53	18	30	15	36	7	29	...	...
Lyn. Wid. ...	...	85	95	10	15	5	4	1	1	1	2	...	...	2	1	1	3	4	2	7	9	9	6	4	10	6	7	18	13	8	5	13	1	6
Bathwick ...	...	67	25	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	4	6	1	4	2	3	7	5	4	5	10	1	6	...	...
Twerton	152	85	7	8	5	4	3	1	3	2	1	4	2	3	1	5	4	4	4	9	6	2	4	11	4	16	15	6	5	4	4	3	2	2	
Weston ...	...	71	28	43	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	5	2	5	2	2	1	1	2	3	7	7	3	5	2	4	2	3
Not known...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-resident	...	59	28	31	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Inst. (Total)	...	276	147	129	12	3	5	2	8	2	6	7	1	5	2	3	3	2	8	7	15	12	25	15	6	10	16	18	25	18	9	12	4	11	2	2

DEATHS IN LOCALITIES.

CAUSES.	Persons.	M.		F.		WALCOT.		LYN-WID.		BATHW'K		TWERTON		WESTON		NOT KNOWN		Registrar General's Transfers		Non-Res.		Pub. Inst.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1 Enteric Fever ...	...																					
3 Measles ..	31	21	10	11	8	6	2					4										4	1
4 Scarlet Fever ...	1	1								1													
5 Whooping Cough ...	6	4	2	4	2																	1	
6 Diphtheria ...	6	3	3	1	1					1	1	1				1		1	1			1	2
7 Influenza ...	10	6	4	4	3	1						1				1						1	
8 Erysipelas ...	3	2	1		1	2												1		1		2	
20b Septicæmia ...	3		3		1		2																1
24 Tetanus ...	...																						1
9 Phthisis ...	54	35	19	18	7	6	4	1	1			8	4	2	3		6	2	1		1	19	4
10 Tubercular Men'g'tis ...	9	6	3	3			2					2		1	1							1	
11 Other Tubercular ...	11	8	3	2	1	2		1	1			2	1	1						1	1	2	
37 Syphilis ...	3	2	1	1		1						1								1	2	1	
12 Cancer ...	90	39	51	21	27	10	9	1	6			5	6	2	3		1	2	2	7	14	11	
12a Sarcoma ...	6	4	2	3	1					1									2		2	1	
13 Rheumatic Fever ...	1	1		1																			
48b Osteo-Arthritis ...	5	1	4	1	1						1				2								1
50 Diabetes ...	12	3	9	1	8	2					1									1			3
14 Meningitis ...	5	1	4	1	1		1						1		1					1	1		3
64c Cerebral Hæmorrhage and Softening ...	57	21	36	13	18	1	4	1	5			5	4	1	5		1	1	1	1	4	1	
66a Hemiplegia ...	14	5	9	2	5		2	1				2	2								4	6	
69 Epilepsy ...	3	1	2		1		1						1										1
15 Heart Disease ...	130	60	70	34	39	12	13	3	7			9	9	2	2			2	1	3	17	14	
81b Arterial Sclerosis ...	8	3	5				5					1		1									1
16 Bronchitis ...	68	23	45	10	19	8	12	1	3			1	6	2	5	1	1				4	1	
91 Broncho-Pneumonia ...	28	11	17	6	12	2	1					3	4								4	3	
17 Pneumonia...	34	15	19	5	10	2	5		1			8	2		1				1	1	7	2	
18 Other diseases of Respiratory Organs ...	12	4	8	2	5	2	1						1		1					1	1	2	
19 Diarrhœa and Enteritis (all ages) ...	14	4	10		5	2						2	3		2						1	4	
102 Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenal Ulcer ...	5	2	3	1	3									1							1	1	
20 Appendicitis ...	3		3				2						1						1	2	1	2	
109 Hernia and Intestinal Obstruction ...	8	1	7	1	4		2								1				2	2	3	7	
21 Cirrhosis of Liver ...	11	9	2	2		2	2					3		2					1		5	1	
117 Peritonitis ...	3	2	1		1							1									1	1	
21a Alcoholism ...	2		2		2															1			
22 Nephritis ...	40	24	16	12	12	3		3	2			5	2	1			4		1	2	7	9	
124 Diseases of the Bladder ...	2	2		2																1			
126 Diseases of Prostate .	5	5		2				2						1							2		
23 Puerperal Fever ...	2		2				1								1						3		
24 Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition ...	...																			1			1
142 Gangrene ...	2	2		1		1																2	
25 Congenital Debility, Malformation, and Prematurity ...	37	20	17	9	4	5	8					3	5	3								3	
154 Old Age ...	88	27	61	12	36	2	11	4	6			6	3	3	5		3	3		1	4	16	
26 Violent Deaths ...	20	12	8	6	3	3	2		1			3			2					3	1	8	4
27 Suicide ...	3	2	1	1	1							1								1	1	2	1
28 Other defined diseases ...	77	38	39	15	15	7	4	4	6			8	9	4	5		3	6	2	3	13	20	
29 Ill-defined or unknown ...	5	2	3		1							1	1	1	1				2		1		
Total	337	432	505	208	258	85	95	25	42	85	67	28	43	1		17	21	28	31	147	129		

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1913 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births.			Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Transferable Deaths		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Uncorrected Number	Nett.		Number.	Rate.	of Non-Residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1908	50,000	996	986	19.7	857	16.81	93	5	79	80	769	15.09
1909	50,000	862	857	17.1	804	16.12	107	2	71	83	699	13.98
1910	50,000	904	898	18.0	749	14.98	99	3	74	82	653	13.06
1911	69,183	1,171	1,166	16.9	952	13.76	71	32	117	100	913	13.20
1912	69,599	1,158	1,163	16.7	920	13.22	67	43	88	76	896	12.87
1913	69,944	1,126	1,125	15.8	958	13.44	59	38	85	75	937	13.14

This Table is arranged to show the gross births and deaths in the district, and the births and deaths properly belonging to it with the corresponding rates.

“Transferable Deaths” are deaths of persons who, having a fixed or usual residence in England or Wales, die in a district other than that in which they resided. The deaths of persons without fixed or usual residence, *e.g.*, casuals, are not included in Columns 8 or 9. In Column 8 is the number of transferable deaths of “non-residents” to be deducted, and in Column 9 the number of deaths of “residents” registered outside the district which are added in calculating the nett death-rate.

The following special cases arise as to Transferable Deaths:—

(1) Persons dying in Institutions for the sick or infirm, such as hospitals, lunatic asylums, workhouses, and nursing homes (but not almshouses) must be regarded as residents of the district in which they had a fixed or usual residence at the time of admission. If the person dying in an Institution had no fixed residence at the time of admission, the death is not transferable. If the patient has been directly transferred from one such institution to another, the death is transferable to the district of residence at the time of admission to the first Institution.

(2) The deaths of infants born and dying within a year of birth in an Institution to which the mother was admitted for her confinement should be referred to the district of fixed or usual residence of the parent.

(3) Deaths from Violence are to be referred (a) to the district of residence, under the general rule; (b) if this district is unknown, or the deceased had no fixed abode, to the district where the accident occurred, if known; (c) failing this, to the district where death occurred, if known; and (d) failing this, to the district where the body was found.

Total population at all ages, 69,173. Number of inhabited houses, 14,080. Average number of persons per house, 4.9. At Census, 1911 (*cf.* Census, Vol. V.)

Area of District in acres (land and water), 5,152.

Mean Annual Standard Death-rates of England and Wales, 1901-10, for each age and sex groups of the population, compared with the actual Death-rates of Bath for 1901-10, before extension, and for 1911-13, after the extension of the boundary.

	All Ages	Under 5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	75-85	85 & over
Persons, England and Wales, 1901-10	15.2	46.0	3.6	2.1	3.0	3.8	5.1	8.3	14.3	28.1	58.8	127.2	260.8
" Bath, 1901-10... ..	14.6	33.8	2.4	1.6	1.7	2.6	4.2	7.2	12.6	23.1	47.7	102.8	234.7
" Bath, 1911-13... ..	13.2	25.2	2.7	1.3	2.2	3.0	3.5	5.7	11.0	21.0	46.3	109.9	236.9
Males, England and Wales, 1901-10	16.3	50.0	3.5	2.1	3.1	4.2	5.6	9.2	16.2	31.8	64.8	137.7	279.2
" Bath, 1911-13... ..	14.4	29.7	2.6	1.4	2.7	3.7	4.6	6.7	13.3	28.1	57.6	134.3	236.8
Females, England and Wales, 1901-10	14.2	41.9	3.6	2.2	2.9	3.5	4.7	7.5	12.5	24.8	53.9	119.8	250.3
" Bath, 1911-13... ..	12.4	20.7	2.9	1.2	1.7	2.6	2.7	5.0	9.4	16.5	40.1	99.8	236.9

Birth Rate, Death Rate and Analysis of Mortality during the Year 1913.

	ANNUAL RATE PER 1,000 LIVING.							ANNUAL DEATH RATE per 1,000 Births.		
	Births.	Total Deaths, (Standardized)	Deaths from					Diphtheria.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years).	Total under 1 year.
			Enteric Fever.	Small-Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.			
England and Wales	23.9	13.4	0.04	0.00	0.28	0.06	0.14	0.12	23.41	109
Bath ..	15.8	11.4	—	..	0.43	0.01	0.08	0.08	5.33	75
96 Great Towns (including London)	25.1	14.7	0.04	0.00	0.34	0.07	0.17	0.13	29.33	117
145 Smaller Towns	23.9	13.0	0.05	0.00	0.30	0.05	0.13	0.11	24.73	112
England and Wales less the 241 Towns	22.3	12.1	0.04	0.00	0.20	0.05	0.12	0.11	14.39	96
London ..	24.5	14.2	0.02	—	0.34	0.04	0.17	0.09	27.50	105

SUMMARY OF SANITARY WORK, Etc.

158	Nuisances from defective drains and soil pipes were abated.		
352	"	W.C's. and urinals	"
413	"	rain water pipes, gutters, &c.	"
216	"	dishtroughs, lavatory basins, etc.	"
211	"	waste pipes, etc.	"
456	"	paving and floors	"
498	"	walls, roofs and ceilings	"
4	"	cesspools	"
83	"	or improper water supply	"
586	"	ventilation of rooms	"
14	"	overcrowded premises	"
12	"	accumulations of manure, refuse, &c.	"
23	"	animals kept so as to be a nuisance	"
1	"	occupation of cellar dwellings	"
6	"	in common lodging houses	"
7	"	in slaughter houses	"
9	"	in dairies, cowsheds and milkshops	"
100	"	in factories, workshops and workplaces	"
19	"	in outworkers premises	"
9	"	smoky chimneys	"
420	Premises were cleansed and limewashed after notice.		
7	Additional W.C's were provided		
228	Ashbins	"	"
240	Intercepting traps ; external gullies, &c.		
116	Flushing cisterns to W.C's.		
83	Matters were reported to City Surveyor.		
14	"	to Waterworks Engineer.	"
9	"	to Police.	"
34	Workshops were placed on the Register after inspection.		
12	Dairies and Milkshops		
772	Inspections of factories, workshops & workplaces were made.		
488	"	dairies, cowsheds, &c.	"
1786	"	slaughter-houses	"
146	"	offensive trade premises	"
528	"	common lodging houses	"
127	"	outworkers' premises	"
95	Inspections of Canal boats.		
240	Samples purchased under Food and Drugs Acts		
7	"	of water submitted for analysis	"
778	Preliminary or informal notices were served.		
473	Notices requiring structural works to abate Nuisances were issued.		
201	Notices requiring cleansing of premises were issued.		
67	"	ashbins to be provided	"
37	"	removal of manure, etc.	"
60	"	employers to send list of outworkers	"
62	"	limewashing of slaughter houses	"
107	"	of dairies, etc.	"
55	"	of Houses let in lodgings	"
17	"	under Gooseberry Mildew Order.	"
11	Statutory notices were issued.		

ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES.

The total number of notices served for the abatement of nuisances was 789, of which 778 were "informal" and 11 were "statutory." The informal notices are usually sufficient to cause the offenders to take steps to abate the nuisance or carry out the specified works.

The notices related to nuisances or structural defects in 1,019 premises. In addition to the above, 127 nuisances from various causes were abated either by letter or upon being pointed out to the owner or occupier. In this way many minor repairs, etc., were carried out and improvements effected. It was not found necessary to take proceedings against any person for non compliance with a notice.

A great number of complaints were received which related to matters quite outside the scope of the Public Health Acts, and wherever practicable advice or assistance is given. Complaints of noisy animals are referred to the Police.

Many anonymous complaints were received to which attention was given, but in several cases the complaints were groundless. As all information received is regarded as strictly confidential it is always more satisfactory to deal with complaints which are signed.

The total number of inspections, visits of enquiry, etc. made to premises during the year was 14,570.

This includes inspections of premises after complaint of nuisance; inspections under the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909; houses in which infectious diseases have occurred; visits to slaughter houses, food stores, dairies and cowsheds, mews, offensive trade premises, common lodging houses, canal boats, factories, workshops and workplaces, outworkers premises, etc. The table on page 43 will show, as far as practicable, the nature and extent of the work carried out.

NUISANCES FROM ANIMALS. The notices served for the abatement of nuisances from the keeping of animals were fewer than usual. This is probably due to the fact that back yards and gardens have received a large measure of attention. In a great number of cases the practice of keeping poultry or rabbits in close proximity to the living rooms has been discontinued and the unsightly sheds or hutches have been removed. Too frequently the back yards or gardens are made the dumping ground for all kinds of rubbish which, in many cases, cannot be said to be a nuisance within the meaning of the Act, but is very objectionable.

OVERCROWDING. Notices were served in 14 instances. Cases of overcrowding are amongst the most difficult with which we have to deal. Poverty is generally (not always) the cause together with the disinclination of landlords to let houses to tenants with large families. Very often a proper division of the sexes cannot be arranged, even where the living room is used as a sleeping room and children of both sexes over ten years of age have to occupy the same room or share the parents' room. The provision of cheap cottages, with at least three bedrooms, would be a partial remedy, for the casual labourer or the wage earner in poor health with several children is usually unable to pay the rent of a house large enough for their proper accommodation.

CLEANSING PREMISES. Notices were served with respect to 243 premises which required cleansing. In many cases the condition was due to the dirty habits and careless conduct of the tenants. In some instances houses were found after a few months occupancy by undesirable tenants to be in worse condition than after two or three years of "fair wear and tear." If this class of tenant knew they could be definitely punished for neglect it would be possible to solve the problem of the dirty tenant, but our present powers for dealing with them are very limited.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

The number of slaughter houses remains unchanged, viz. :—25 (23 registered and 2 licensed). No new licences were granted during the year, nor were there any changes of occupancy. One slaughter house has not been used for about nine months and in all probability it will not be used again as a slaughter house. Very little use was made of two others and slaughtering only took place at long and irregular intervals.

With one or two exceptions the byelaws with respect to limewashing and the removal of offal, etc., were generally well observed, and the slaughter houses were kept as satisfactorily as the nature of the work allowed.

The quantity of meat destroyed as unsound, diseased or unwholesome was :—

Beef, 10 cwt. 3 qrs. 6 lbs.
Pork, 15 cwt. 1 qr. 5 lbs.
108 various internal organs.

In every case where a carcase was condemned, the whole of the organs were destroyed. There were also destroyed 65 lb. eels, 42 lb. blackberries and 4 bags of peas.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

There were 101 persons on the register at the close of the year, as “cowkeepers, dairymen, or purveyors of milk,” being an increase of 11 on the previous year. Of this number 18 were cowkeepers or dairy farmers. There were 12 new registrations during the year ; 7 businesses were transferred from one person to another and one person discontinued milk selling.

All premises used in connection with milk selling were inspected before a certificate of registration was granted to the applicant. In several instances the permission to sell milk was withheld until alterations had been carried out and the premises made suitable for the purpose. In two cases the application was withdrawn as the premises could not reasonably be made satisfactory. 488 visits were made to dairies, etc, and in one or two instances minor defects were pointed out to the occupiers, who at once caused them to be remedied.

The dairies were generally well conducted and found in a satisfactory condition. Several have been structurally improved and one has been entirely rebuilt.

The “milkshops” are usually small general shops, and many of them cannot be considered suitable places for the storage and sale of milk. In some of them the quantity sold is less than half a gallon daily.

Notices were issued in May calling attention to the Regulations with respect to the cleansing and limewashing of Cowsheds, etc., and these are generally well observed.

MILK AND CREAM REGULATIONS, 1912.

Under the above Regulations, it is illegal to add

- (a) any thickening substance to cream or preserved cream ;
- (b) any preservative substance to cream containing less than 35 per cent. by weight of milk fat ;
- (c) to cream containing 35 per cent., or more, by weight, of milk fat any preservative substance other than boric acid, borax, or a mixture of those preservatives; or hydrogen peroxide, in any case in which the cream is intended for sale for human consumption.

All receptacles in which "preserved" cream is contained or sold must be properly labelled and the amount of the preservative substance accurately stated. The following table gives particulars relating to the samples taken under the above Regulations :—

1. Milk and Cream not sold as preserved Cream.

	(a) Number of samples examined for the presence of a preservative.	(b) Number in which a preservative was reported to be present.
Milk ...	116	No preservative in any.
Cream ...	12	One. Boric acid under 3%. (Letter sent to vendor).

2. Cream sold as preserved Cream :—

- (a). Instances in which samples have been submitted for analysis to ascertain if the statements on the label as to preservatives were correct.

(i). Correct statements made	... 7
(ii). Statements incorrect	... —
Total	... <u>7</u>

- (b). Determinations made of milk fat in cream sold as preserved cream :—

(i). Above 35 per cent. ...	... 7
(ii). Below 35 per cent. —
Total	... <u>7</u>

- (c). Instances where (apart from analysis) the requirements as to labelling or declaration of preserved cream in Article V. (1) and the proviso in Article V. (2) of the Regulations have not been observed:—

3 under Article V. (2). Vendors cautioned. Supply of labels obtained.

- 3. Thickening substances. Any evidence of their addition to cream or to preserved cream :—None.
- 4. Other observations :—Most of the cream sold is unpreserved.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS, 1875-1899.

The number of samples purchased for analysis under the above Acts during 1913 and submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis was 240 as compared with 233 in the previous year.

The articles analysed during the year were as follows:—Milk 116; Butter 47; Cream 19; Lard 17; Coffee 12; Sugar 11; Vinegar 5; Mustard 4; Pepper 4; Jam 2; Margarine 2; and Lime Juice 1.

Seven “informal” samples of milk were found to be seriously deficient in fat or solids not fat. Three formal samples were taken at the vendors and also from the farmer at the time of delivery. Upon analysis, these were found to contain (1) Fat, 2·4; Solids, not fat, 7·9; (2 and 3) Fat, 2·3 and Solids, not fat, 8·1. Proceedings were taken in each case when the vendors were fined 10/- and 20/- respectively, and the farmer £5 and costs. Six other samples of milk were certified as “not genuine,” but as the deficiency in fat was only slightly below the minimum standard of the Board of Agriculture, no action was taken beyond warning the vendors. Subsequent samples were taken and found genuine. Several samples of milk were artificially coloured. I have frequently called the attention of dairymen and others to this practice, which, although less common than it was, still prevails and should be prohibited as it is generally done to make inferior milk appear richer than it is in reality. None of the milk samples contained “preservative.”

Genuine milk, according to the standard fixed by the Board of Agriculture, must contain, Fat 3·0 and Solids not fat 8·5. The average quality of the samples analysed was well above this standard, being Fat 3·38 and Solids not fat 8·69. Excluding the adulterated samples, the percentages were, Fat, 3·57 and Solids not fat 8·76.

Two samples of butter contained the maximum amount of moisture, 16·0 per cent., permissible under the Regulations of the Board of Agriculture. Several contained between 15·0 and 16·0 per cent. of moisture. One informal sample was certified as “Margarine.” Proceedings were taken by the Police against the vendor for fraud and the seller was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment.

The Registers kept by wholesale dealers in milk-blended butter (a mixture of butter and milk) are examined from time to time by the Inspectors of the Board of Agriculture, and the names and addresses of retail dealers taken from them are sent to the Local Authority in order to put them in possession of information as to what traders in the district are retailing such mixtures. I have visited each shop where milk-blended butter is sold but in no instance have I found an infringement of the Regulations.

CANAL BOATS ACTS, 1877-1884.**REPORT FOR THE YEAR, 1913.**

In accordance with the circular of the Local Government Board and section 3 of the Canal Boats Act, 1884, which provides that within 21 days of the 31st of December in each year every Sanitary Authority within whose district any canal is situate shall make an annual report to the Board on the steps taken to secure the enforcement of the Acts and Regulations on the Canals passing through their district. I have to report that during the year 1913, I made 95 inspections of canal boats as compared with 103 in the preceding year, or a decrease of 8.

The decrease in the number of inspections is accounted for by the steady decline in canal traffic, owing to the increased competition of railway and motor traction systems, and to the fact that some boats have become so dilapidated as to be no longer fit for service. The state of trade is said to be such that the owners cannot afford to put these boats into thorough repair so that they may be used again as dwellings.

The condition of the boats in regular use was found to be generally satisfactory. Dirty cabins are not nearly so frequently found as are dirty dwellings on shore occupied by a similar class of workers. The presence of women and children on canal boats is now very unusual, and no family making their home on board was met with during the year.

The schedule received each year from the Board of Education with respect to the provision made for the education of children dwelling on canal boats has become a matter of form so far as local conditions are concerned.

The number of boats on the local register remains as before, viz., 56. Two years ago I made special efforts to trace many of the boats and as a result several which were no longer in use as dwellings were removed from the register. The number of boats (locally registered) in actual use is probably less than 20. About 30 of the boats on the Register cannot be traced.

At the present time there are about 7,400 boats on the registers of the various authorities, being a decrease of about 1,700 during the year.;

There are 18 separate contraventions which may be met with under the Acts and Regulations, some of these, such as the non-notification of change of master, are very slight and often disregarded without any harm being done. The infringements met with during the year were remedied as soon as the attention of the owners or masters were directed to them. It was not necessary to take legal proceedings in respect of any of the infringements which were as follows :—

- 2 boats were improperly marked ;
- 2 cabins required cleansing ;
- 1 cabin was insufficiently ventilated ;
- 3 boats required to be painted ;
- 1 „ had a leaky fore-cabin ;
- 3 „ required general repairs ;
- 1 „ „ pump repairing.

With regard to the other matters upon which the Board desire information—No case of over-crowding was found on any boat. Each had a suitable vessel for the supply of drinking water.

No notification of the presence of infectious disease on any boat was received, nor was it necessary to detain any boat for cleansing or disinfection. I have always been freely admitted to the boats and every assistance has been given to me by those on board.

No new boat was registered during the year, nor was any boat re-registered in consequence of structural alterations. There are no motor propelled boats on the register nor have I seen one on the local waterways. Mr. O Llewellyn, H.M. Inspector of Canal boats, made his usual visits in May and December, and expressed satisfaction with the number of boats inspected and the manner in which the Acts and Regulations are administered.

(Signed) W. A. CRAVEN,

GUILDHALL, BATH.

Inspector under the Canal Boats Act.

19th January, 1914.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

There were 556 Workshops on the Register of the Local Authority at the close of the year and a tabulated statement of the work done under this head, as required by the Home Office is given on page 54. During the year many new workshops or workplaces were opened in the City and twenty-three notices of occupation of new workshops were received from His Majesty's Inspector of Factories, but the majority of the premises had been inspected and entered on the Register before receipt of notice.

Five workshops were taken off and thirty-four added to the Register. The following are the trades represented by the newly registered workshops ;—

Milliners	6	Builder	1
Tailors	4	Carpenters	2
Bootmaker	1	Cabinet makers, &c. .	3
Dressmakers	9	French Polishers	1
Baker, &c. . . .	1	Picture Framer	1
Sausage maker	1	Blacksmith	1
Mineral waters	2	Laundry	1

The following notices were received from H.M. Inspector of Factories calling attention to defects in workshops remediable under the Public Health Acts :—

Bakehouses requiring limewashing	2
Unsuitable W.C. accommodation in Factories	2
Overcrowding in Workshop	1
Cleansing of walls or ceilings	16

In addition to the above, notices were served for the abatement of eighty-nine other nuisances arising from defective drains, W.Cs. and and urinals, waste pipes, insufficient light and ventilation, manure pits, &c. The whole of the defects specified in the notices have been remedied, with one exception, where it was found inadvisable to proceed with the building of new sanitary conveniences until the drainage could be connected to the new sewerage system.

Many minor insanitary or uncleanly conditions were removed upon being pointed out to the owners or occupiers without the service of a notice.

Upon representations being made to the occupiers of two underground wookrooms as to the general unfitness of such rooms for the purpose, new premises were obtained above ground and the basements will not be used as workrooms in future.

HOMEWORK. The names and addresses of 152 outworkers were received from 25 employers. Of this number, 143 were engaged in the various branches of the clothing trade and nine were employed in furniture making or upholstery.

The names and addresses of outworkers residing outside the City boundaries were forwarded to the respective Authorities.

Under the Factory and Workshop Act, employers are required to send lists of outworkers employed by them to the Local Authority at the beginning of February and August in each year. Circulars were sent to all known employers of outworkers, reminding them of their duty in this respect, but, as usual, some difficulty was experienced in getting the lists from several, and it was only after repeated notices and pointing out to the defaulters that they were liable to a penalty for not forwarding a list that they were sent in.

One hundred and twenty-seven visits were made to homeworkers' premises. In the majority of these the work is carried on under satisfactory sanitary conditions. In 19 houses sanitary defects were discovered and remedied after service of notice.

In only one instance was wearing apparel being made, cleaned or repaired, in a house where there was infectious disease. The patient was removed to the Statutory Hospital, the premises were thoroughly disinfected and all reasonable precautions taken to prevent the spread of infection.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

At the close of the year there were 556 Workshops on the Register, classified as follows:—

			Brought forward	...	444
CLOTHING, &c.			CONVEYANCES, &c.		
Milliners	...	45	Wheelwrights and Coach-builders	...	13
Tailors	...	85	Coach Painters	...	2
Boots, etc.	...	32	Saddlery	...	7
Underclothing	...	3	Black and Whitesmiths	...	14
Furriers	...	2	Cycle Repairs	...	4
Corset Makers	...	3	Motor Repairs	...	1
Dress	...	124			
		<hr/>			<hr/>
		294			41
FOOD AND DRINK.			JEWELLERY, &c.		
Bakers and Confectioners	...	32	Watch Repairing	...	11
Sugar Boiling	...	4	Jewellers	...	3
Beer Bottling	...	2	Engraver	...	1
Sausage Works	...	2			
Flour Packing	...	1			
Mineral Waters	...	3			
		<hr/>			<hr/>
		44			15
BUILDING TRADES.			LAUNDRIES AND DYERS.		
Builders	...	8	Hand Laundries	...	20
Builders' Merchants	...	1	Dyers	...	2
Carpenters	...	10			
Painters...	...	2			
Plumbers, etc.	...	11			
Brick and Pottery Works	...	2			
		<hr/>			<hr/>
		34			22
ENGINEERING.			PRINTING, &c.		
Engineering Works	...	10	Letterpress Printing	...	10
Ironfounder	...	1	Bookbinding	...	2
Surgeons' Mechanics	...	4			
Model Maker	...	1			
		<hr/>			<hr/>
		16			12
FURNITURE, &c.			OTHER TRADES.		
Cabinet Making & Upholstery	...	30	Cooper, etc.	...	2
French Polishers	...	4	Basket Makers	...	2
Wood Turners	...	6	Firewood	...	1
Carvers and Gilders	...	5	Cutler	...	1
Picture Framers	...	5	Scale Maker	...	1
Trunk Makers	...	4	Tinsmith	...	1
Blind Makers	...	2	Umbrella Makers	...	4
			Leather Currier	...	1
			Wall-paper Makers	...	1
			Provender and Corn Mills	...	4
			Horticultural Worker	...	1
			Rag Sorting	...	3
		<hr/>			<hr/>
		56			22
Forward	...	444			
Total number of Workshops on the Register	...	...			556

FACTORIES,, WORKSHOPS AND HOMEWORK.

1.—INSPECTION (including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances).

Premises.		Number of	
		Inspections.	Written Notices
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	...	45	5
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	...	390	15
Workplaces	...	337	43
Total	...	772	63

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>				Number of Defects	
Particulars.				Found.	Remedied
Want of Cleanliness	..	..	...	29	all
„ Ventilation	...	...	...	6	..
Overcrowding	..	..	...	1	..
Drainage of Floors..	...	...	...	7	..
Other Nuisances	...	...	...	38	..
Sanitary accommodation	{ insufficient		..	2	..
	{ unsuitable or defective		...	18	17
Total	...	...	...	101	100

3.—OTHER MATTERS.

Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health Acts but not under the Factory Act (s. 5)		Notified by H.M. Inspector		21
		Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspectors ...		21
<i>Underground Bakehouses</i> (s. 101):—In use at the end of the year...				16
<i>Homework : List of Outworkers</i> (s. 107):—		Lists.		Outworkers
Lists received--Wearing Apparel, making		24	...	141
,, ,, ,, Cleaning and Washing		1	...	2
,, Furniture and Upholstery		1	...	9
Total		26		152
Notices served on Occupiers as to sending Lists		60		
<i>Inspection of Outworkers' Premises</i> :—		Instances		Notices served
In Unhealthy premises (s. 108)		19	...	19
<i>Workshops on the Register</i> (s. 131) at the end of the year:—				
Total at end of 1912		...	..	527
Discontinued in 1913		...	..	5
				522
Added to Register in 1913		...	..	34
Total number of Workshops on Register...			..	556

HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, &c., ACT, 1909.

Report on House Inspections, 1913.

HOUSES INSPECTED AND DEFECTS FOUND.	Central	Northern	Southern	Weston & Twerton	TOTAL.
No. of Houses	209	271	212	206	898
Premises in a satisfactory condition	85	45	35	13	178
„ in which serious defects were found	6	1	5	18	30
„ in which minor defects were found	118	225	172	175	690
Defective or unsatisfactory paving of yards, etc.	38	183	77	158	456
Unsatisfactory ashbin accommodation	38	44	89	57	228
Houses with defective roofs, eaves, gutters or D.Ps.	56	160	85	112	413
Defective drain ventilation	15	9	—	—	24
Drains found defective	31	49	35	19	134
Interceptors or other traps defective	13	13	14	2	42
W.C's., unsatisfactory as to light, ventilation	8	61	10	31	110
W.C's., „ construction, or sufficiency	29	2	24	22	77
W.C's., defective (pans, etc.)	21	140	22	62	245
W.C.'s., without flushing apparatus	16	20	27	53	116
Water Supply unsatisfactory (from cistern, etc.)	15	34	24	10	83
Unsatisfactory food store	25	26	60	37	148
Nuisances from dish troughs	25	137	37	17	216
Internal waste pipes untrapped or defective	30	143	21	17	211
Houses with defective walls, ceilings, and floors	140	193	75	90	498
Houses with damp walls	27	40	51	20	138
Rooms insufficiently ventilated	79	266	61	180	586
„ insufficiently lighted	28	60	32	24	144
„ overcrowded	5	—	8	1	14
Houses requiring cleansing	74	140	100	106	420
„ with dangerous stairs	21	4	3	9	37
Nuisances from animals	5	2	2	4	13
Miscellaneous	21	114	7	113	255
Reinspections	2328	1589	1789	1281	6987

HOUSING (INSPECTION OF DISTRICTS) REGULATIONS, 1910

(Under The Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909).

Systematic house to house inspections have been made as required by the above regulations as shown by the table on the preceding page. A report of the monthly inspections was presented at each meeting of the Housing Committee. The total number of houses inspected during the year was 898, and there were 6,987 re-inspections of houses where works were being carried out after service of notices. Of the 898 houses inspected 178 were found to be in a satisfactory condition, and defects, more or less serious, were found in 720 instances. The defects, which are summarised, varied in extent and character but as a rule, were not of such a nature as to render the houses unfit for occupation. The number of houses represented as unfit was 22, and 8 closing orders were made, 6 houses were demolished, 1 was closed voluntarily, 6 have been put in order and 6 were under repair at the end of the year.

When a representation has been made to the Committee that a house is unfit for occupation, the owner or his representative is given an opportunity of attending before the Committee and stating his proposals for dealing with the property. No closing order is made until the house has been inspected by the Committee and they are satisfied that it cannot reasonably be made fit for habitation.

The majority of the defects were dealt with as nuisances remediable under the Public Health Acts and notices were served on the owners for their removals; these had reference chiefly to leaky roofs, defective eaves, gutters and rain water pipes, badly paved or unpaved yards and areas, defective drains and W.C's, insufficient ventilation, etc. In many cases it was found that the top sashes of the windows did not open, and there were some instances where the windows did not open at all.

The estimated number of dwelling-houses within the limit of rent (£26) applicable to the City under Section 14 of the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909, is 11,710. Since the Act came into operation 2,600 houses have been inspected and the particulars required by the Housing (Inspection of Districts) Regulations, 1914, have been duly recorded. The number of houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation was:—in 1911, 39; 1912, 22; 1913, 22; total, 83.

During the same period 162 houses (1911, 47 ; 1912, 92 ; 1913, 23) though not unfit for occupation were found to be seriously defective from the point of view of danger to health or structural faults. Of this number, 104 have been rendered fit for human habitation, and of the 58 which are still in a defective condition, 19 have been closed voluntarily and will not be re-let as dwellings without extensive structural alterations and repairs being carried out; 7 are void; 16 are "back to back"; and 16 have no through ventilation or separate open space, etc. Many of the houses above referred to are very small and so lacking in the conveniences of living as to render them unsuited for family life, though they may be considered suitable for one or two persons. These small and inconvenient houses cannot be represented as unfit for human occupation, but they are a constant source of trouble as they let at low rentals and are frequently misused by families who overcrowd them and have to be "moved on" by notice under the Public Health Acts. There is sufficient housing accommodation for the better paid artisan, but there is a demand for cottages containing two or three bedrooms at rentals of 3/- to 5/- weekly.

Ninety-eight houses have been erected by the City Council, seven being double tenements, with one bedroom in each tenement, the remainder self contained, 47 of four rooms, 29 of five rooms and 15 of six rooms, the scullery reckoned as a room. The tenements are let at 3/- to 3/6 weekly and the self contained houses at from 4/- to 6/6. The total cost, including land, but excluding Street Works, was £31,389, and the cost per house, £162 to £299. The gross rental was £1,343 and the net rental, £1,296. Expenditure: Maintenance, £519; Loan charges, £1,438. Cost to the rates, £695 annually.

The Census Returns for Tenements of less than five rooms are given on page 13. I can offer no explanation of the exceptional figures for 1901.

Mr. Craven's reports on Canal Boats, Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, and on the sanitary work during the year are included in this report, and I have to thank him and other members of the staff for much valuable assistance.

The work of the Health Visitor continues to bear good fruit as shown by the low infantile mortality, which was 75 per 1,000 births, the lowest we have ever recorded, but still open to improvement. The most important duty of the Health Visitor is to urge mothers to continue breast feeding until the infant is nine months old, if a mother feels weak and unable to do this, then some effort should be made to obtain special nourishment for the mother; she is often lightly advised to give up nursing and a serious injury is done to the infant.

The Baby Visiting Association has made an important step forward by continuing the work of the Babies' Welcome Society and making arrangements for weekly infant consultations. The Babies' Welcome Society was established in 1907, shortly after the appointment of a Health Visitor and the adoption of the Notification of Births Act; during the last three months of that year, fortnightly meetings were held at Milk Street Mission Room or at the Southern Dispensary. Infants were regularly weighed by the Health Visitor and addresses were given to mothers and expectant mothers by Miss Mabel Shickle. In 1908 the Babies' Visiting Association was established "to follow up the work of the Health Visitor and to show a kindly interest in children until they reach school age and are subject to regular medical inspection." Miss Johnston was the organizing secretary of this Association and continued the work until the end of 1911 when 102 children between the ages of 1 and 3 were under observation.

In 1912, Mrs. Grace succeeded Miss Johnston as Secretary and Mrs. C. H. Long became President of the Association. The report for the past year is printed on page 32; much useful work has been done, but so far, more attention has been given to infants than to young children. In the near future the medical inspection of all children under school age will have to be undertaken by the Sanitary Authority and further provision made for the treatment of infants and young children whose parents are unable to pay for such attention; it will not be sufficient to recommend the parents to seek medical advice, treatment as well as advice must be

provided in needy cases ; the out-patient departments of public institutions are unequal to the demand. I am of opinion that a whole time medical practitioner, who has had special experience in dealing with the diseases of children, should be appointed for the medical inspection of children under five years of age, for assisting at infant consultations and children's clinics and for the home treatment of certain cases, such as measles, whooping cough, ophthalmia neonatorum and acute poliomyelitis, where otherwise proper medical treatment could not be obtained, a substantial Government grant would probably be obtained and the cost to the rate payers be comparatively small for a great service. The clinics should only be open to children of the very poor or to cases recommended by medical men.

Finally I have to record my gratitude to the Chairmen and Members of the various Committees of the Council for the careful consideration they have given to all the reports made to them and for much assistance in carrying out new work.

Your obedient Servant,

W. H. SYMONS.

May, 1914.

